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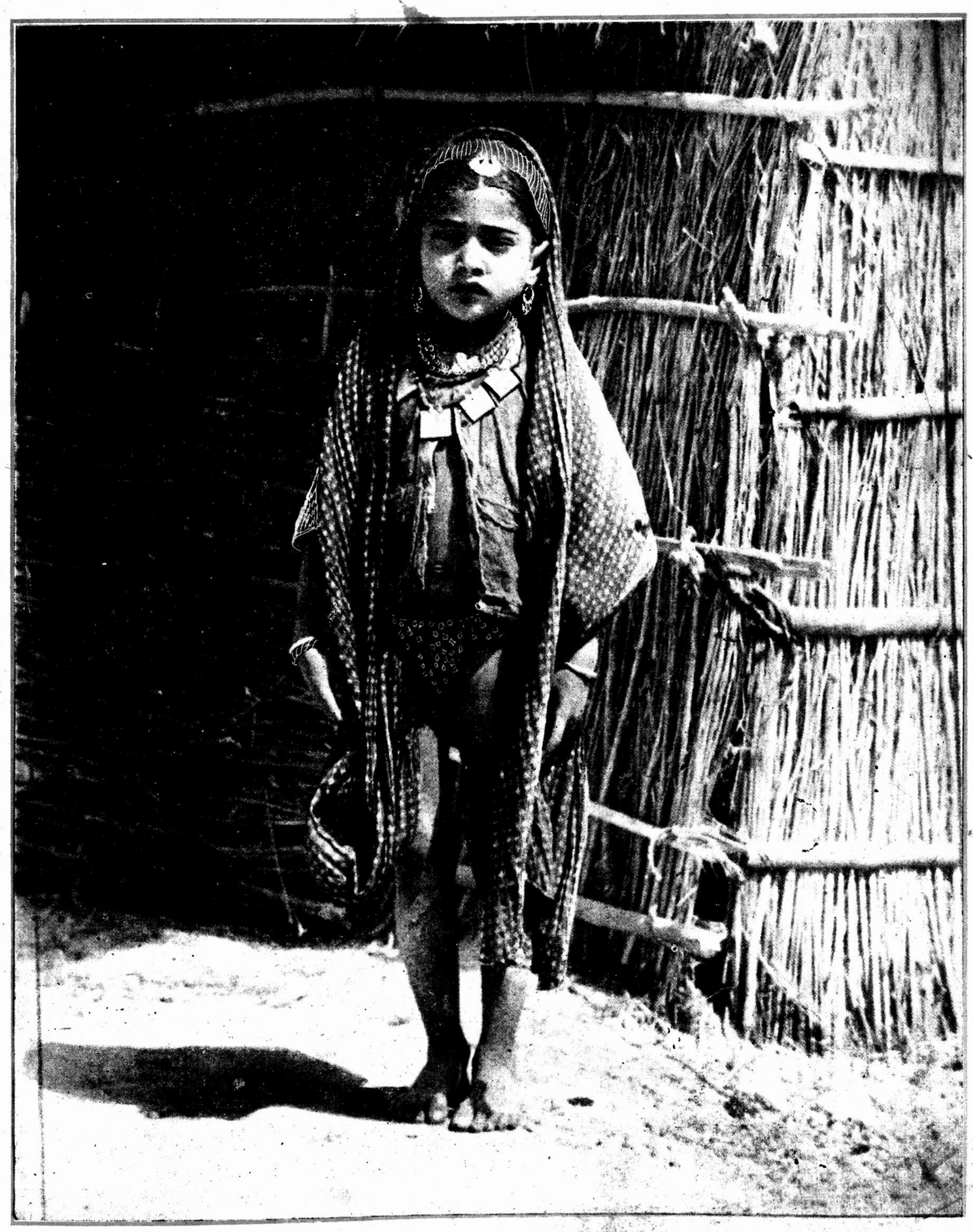
THE LITTLE MAID



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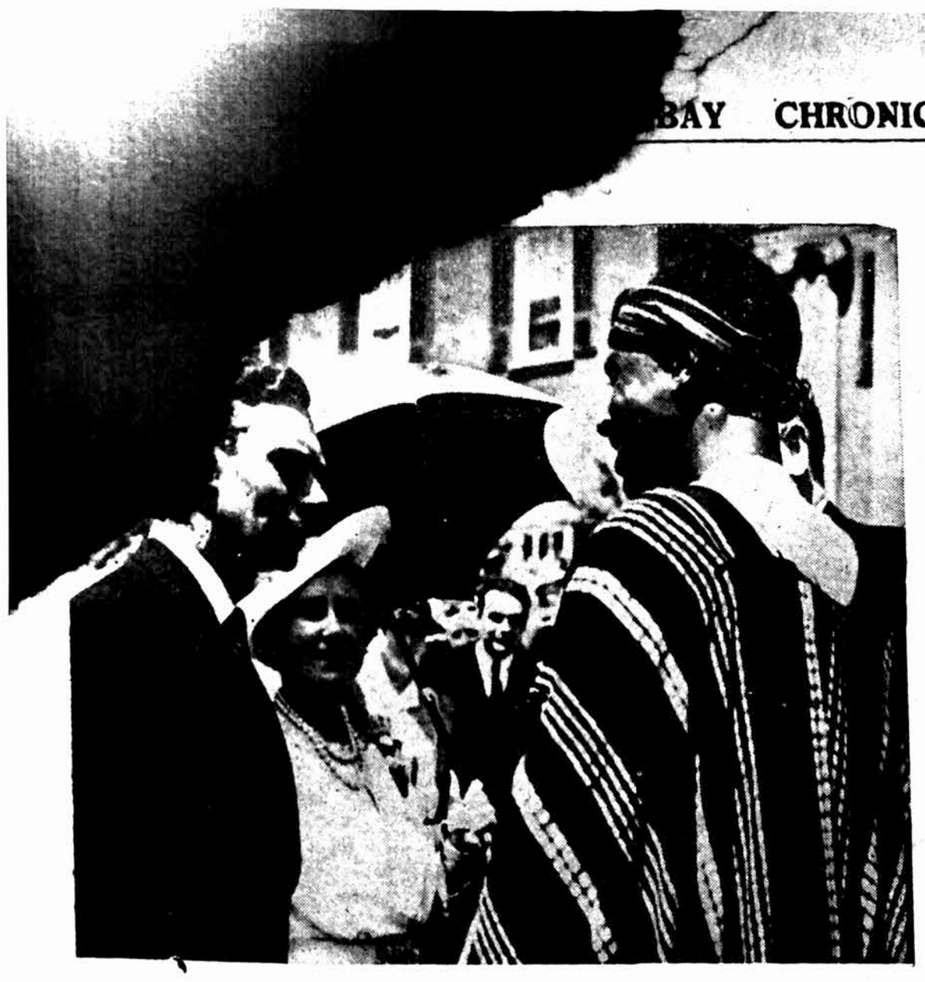

King George and Queen Elizabeth, chatting to John Kareff, of Sierra Leone, who dressed in his tribal robes was greeted by Their Majesties in the grounds of the British Embassy in Washington.

Piccadilly, was the scene of London's latest air raid precaution exercises, when "air raids" were carried out on a large scale. Buildings were "destroyed" and many "casualties" were to be seen lying in the street.

★

Crown Prince Michael, son of King Carol of Rumania, took part in the gathering of scouts held in an open-air stadium near Bucarest.

Photo shows him kneeling at prayer with scouts.

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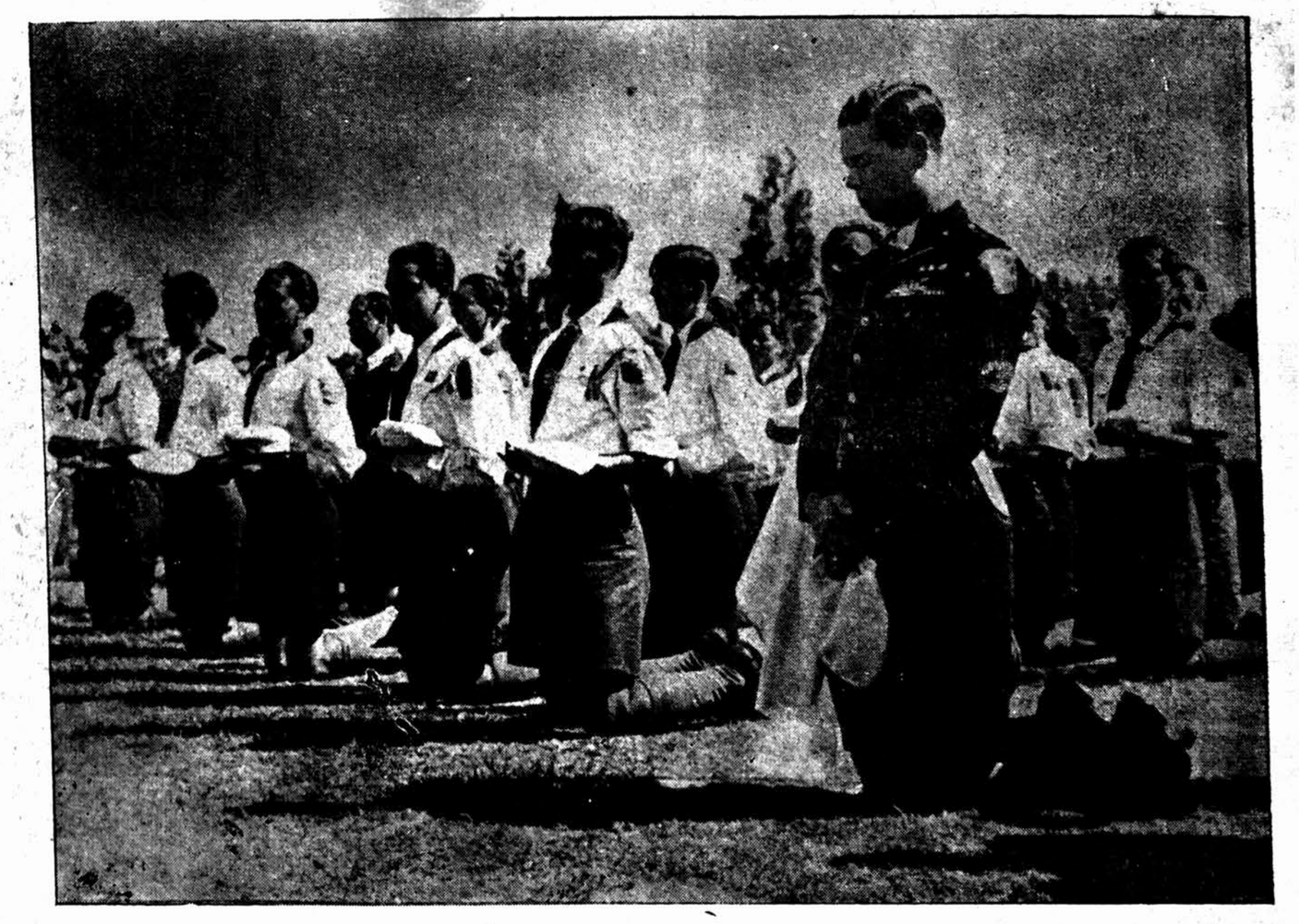

Led by Miss Zara Du Pont, 70-year-old relative of the world famous Du Pont family of industrialists, a group of American pickets wearing gas masks march past the Everett oil plant where police released tear gas bombs to break up a riot in the current seamen's waterfront strike.

A girl in picturesque peasant costume accepts offering of a bunch of grapes from a gallant guardsman, during grape harvest in Montmartre (Paris) festival.

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BOMBAY: JULY 9, 1939

A VIEW OF EGYPT

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

THOUGH nominally free, Egypt is as much under the heel of Imperialism as India. Politically very advanced, the country is socially rather backward.

Egypt is culturally a part of Asia and its links are more with this continent than with the one of which it forms a physical part. Its position as the frontier between the East and the West has made it the best and the worst of both the worlds. It is this extraordinary combination that has made Egypt so attractive and fascinating to the traveller.

The very name of Egypt has always thrilled us: the Land of Mystery where the Sphinx rules over its destiny; the land of the dead and of eternal life, the land of the mighty Pyramids and indescribable treasures, the home of ancient science and learning. Yet it has been to us the land of reality also, of grim revolutions, of great sacrifices and heroism. It has long been a source of inspiration and example to us in our own struggle for freedom.

Like A Fever Chart

It is, therefore, with considerable interest and excitement that one visits this country. Egypt has been through many vissisitudes since the advent of the British. Its fortunes have varied like the fever chart of a patient, with catastrophic zig zags, very unlike India where the movement has been more or less in a steady, ascending line. Again and again freedom seemed to have come within its grasp—only to find the bird flown.

Nobody who had witnessed the triumph of the Egyptian movement following the close of the war, would have expected to find the country as it is to-day. Since then it has been through many ups and downs resulting finally in the treaty of 1936 which seemed for a while to promise the end of a long struggle; it was thought that whatever handicaps were introduced in the terms would, in course of time, be wiped out and that the country would be able to emerge strong and free.

But freakish fortune seems to be playing pranks with its destiny. And to one's amazement one finds the grip of British Imperialism firmer than ever today. It is more surprising particularly in view of the present international situation. It is no secret that Il Duce, the Empire builder, has entered Egypt in the future map of the new Roman Empire. He is already trying to get a dominating hand in the Suez Canal by proposing an International Commission. The grim shadow of the Fascist sword over Egypt is more than a mere speculation, it is very much of a reality.

In the event of hostilities between Britain and Italy, Egypt would be one of the first to be attacked. And its fate today trembles in the balance because its entire national life is controlled by a foreign power. It is more like a colony though a free country in appearance, for it is the British who dictate and the Egyptian Government merely acts as the agent of the Imperialist power.

Shrimati Kamaladevi with Mr. Nahas Pasha and Madame Nahas Pasha next to her.

The Class Instinct

The reason is not very far to seek. In all the Eastern countries, as in India, Imperialism has always found ready and willing ally in the princes. We see this throughout the history of the Egyptian struggle. The class interest ultimately triumphs over the national instinct. This is a historic fact which is both foolish as well as dangerous to ignore. It has often puzzled people why these rulers are more willing to be the slaves of a foreign power than comrades of their own people, why they so readily betray their country than champion the cause of its freedom. There is only one answer to that: the class instinct. It is unfortunately a hard and unbreakable fact that has governed the fate of humanity the world over, and which no amount of philosophy has been able to change.

The rulers can never be friends of the Wafd, which is to-day the most powerful national organisation. And Britain has found in the ruler a convenient instrument for fighting the people. As a result of the Abyssinian war, Britain was forced to adopt a more conciliatory policy in Egypt and the Treaty of 1936 was the result. Though far from ideal, it was meant definitely to set the country on its feet.

The cancellation of the capitulations is perhaps its biggest achievement, for it was a deep and long standing humiliations that no self-respecting nation could tolerate. Of course Britain was not willing to take her troops out nor remove her warships from Alexandria, because of the strategic position of this country. England feels that if she is to control the Mediterranean, she must have grip over Egypt—a curious fallacy.

A discontented revolting country in such a strategic position is a source of perpetual danger and not a bond of security. A free Egypt would be a powerful ally that Britain can always depend on. But wisdom seldom comes in time. The Wafd was in power when the new agreement was entered into. It had been wrung out of England by the force of circumstances and she was in no mood to observe it. As a result the Palace came to her rescue. The Wafd regime ended abruptly and the general elections that followed is one of the biggest scandals in recent history.

Palace Intrigues

They were falsified by the most outrageous methods. No foreign power accomplished this brazen act and got away with it. But a native autocracy can indulge in games that an outsider cannot play. So the Palace did the dirty work as usual. The Wafd was routed and a puppet government set up.

According to one of the terms of the agreement, the British troops were to vacate the capital and be concentrated only in the canal zone, where the Egyptian government was to build barracks for them. An estimate for 5 million pounds for their construction had already been made by the Wafd Government. But to wriggle out of this arrangement Britain got the new Government to abandon it and accept a new estimate by the Britishers themselves. This estimate comes to 13 million pounds too staggering a figure to be ever practicable.

So the troops still occupy Cairo the British still rule Egypt. The Egyptian army is only 30,000 and the British troops exceed that number. Alexandria is completely in the grip of the British military. Along the route military bases are being erected. The international situation is being exploited to tighten its hold on the country.

By another term of the agreement all the British army officers that the Egyptian government is now forced to keep, will be relieved of their posts and transferred to their own units by the end of four years, that is next year. But the present international developments are again being used to nullify that also. In short the treaty is being successfully sabotaged. The present government being a willing tool in this game, the country is unable to resist this stranglehold. Imperialism can be successfully fought only by a Wafd government, which the Palace cannot tolerate.

The Palace is playing its own

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DIGGING UP THE BODY
(Courtesy: Daily Worker)

NEWSPAPER TRUST SWALLOWS "REFEREE"

One More Independent Journal Goes Out Of Existence

Announcing the fact that the "Sunday Referee" has ceased publication as an independent journal, "Reynolds News", writes:—

This old-established Sunday newspaper has been absorbed by Allied Newspapers, Ltd., the great newspaper combine, and in future will appear incorporated with one of their many publications.

The "Sunday Referee' had a long and honourable history, but in recent years had undergone many vicissitudes.

Yet it was the one paper which could be linked with "Reynolds" in a common stand for fearless and independent Sunday journalims.

Its absorption means that "Reynolds" has now to carry on that tradition alone. We shall do so, conscious of the added responsibility which this latest casualty in the newspaper battle has placed upon us.

"NO FEAR OR FAVOUR"

We shall continue to regard "news as sacred," to record the truth as near as we can attain it, without fear or favour. And we shall continue to warn the British people of the danger to democracy of a Press gradually coming more and more under the monopoly control of a few men

A glance at the newspaper history of the past 20 years shows how great that danger has become.

Three great Liberal journals, the "Daily News", "Daily Chronicle," and "Westminster Gazette" have been reduced by amalgamation to one—the "News Chronicle."

Rivalry between two picture papers ended in 1926, when the "Daily Sketch" absorbed the "Daily Graphic."

INDEPENDENTS ABSORBED

The "Morning Post," independent mouthpiece of the right-wing Conservatives, has been amalgamated with the "Daily Telegrapn"

In the field of Sunday newspapers, the "Sunday News" was absorbed by the "Sunday Graphic" in 1931.

In the provinces, the growth of Allied Newspapers, Northcliffe Newspapers, and other groups has brought under unified control scores of independent papers.

Allied Newspapers, of which Lord Kemsley, brother of Lord Camrose, is chairman, owns a direct controlling interest in Allied Northern Newspapers Ltd., and all the shares of Associated Scottish Newspapers Ltd., and of the Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic Ltd.

It has an authorised and issued capital of £9,250,000.

The "Sunday Referee," founded in 1877 by Ashton Dilke and Henry Sampson as a "bright and personal" Sunday paper numbered among its contributors many famous names, including that of George R. Sims.

In 1922 the paper was purchased by a company in which Sir Oswald Stoll was largely interested.

In May, 1931, a private company was formed to carry on the newspaper, and it was later bought and published by the "Sunday Referee" Publishing Co., Ltd., practically all the shares of which were stated to be held by Mr. Isidore Ostrer, the film magnate, and two of his brothers.

STAFF DIDN'T KNOW

Talking last night to members of the "Sunday Referee" editorial staff, I learned that none of them had any official notification of the absorption of the paper. writes a "Reynolds" reporter.

"Rumours began to float around on Thursday, but as far as we know, officially, there has been no change in the production of the paper," said one.

"Who told you the 'Sunday Referee' was closing down?" queried an executive official of the paper. "It's common knowledge in Fleet Street," I told him. "Of course, I've heard the rumours", he replied.

I telephoned "Reynolds" office and then spoke to him again. "Thanks for the news," he said bitterly, "It's the first I've heard of it."

LOVE—THE GREAT MISCHIEF MAKER

American Feminist Asks For Its Abolition!

Love may make the world go round, but it hampers a girl's career! So claims Miss Zonola Longstreth, America's most brilliant woman lawyer, and champion of her sex.

And pretty brunette Zonola ought to know. As European organiser of the Federation of Professional Women's Clubs, she is in London not only to foster the movement in Britain, but to make a national survey on "Why Women Work."

"Yes, it's love," she echoed, "that's the great mischief-maker.

"It's romance that makes a girl regard her job as a stopgap until Prince Charming comes along.

"LIPSTICK LADIES"

"No wonder the lipstick and the permanent wave are more to her than the typewriter and salesmanship. She dreams of marriage as comfort and sweet babies, instead of poverty and hard work.

"That attitude, of course, automatically destroys her workaday life and prospects and helps to bolster the boss's view that man is the breadwinner, woman the homemaker, and that no female, no matter how brilliant, is worth training for an executive job."

Miss Longstreth laughed cheerfully.

"There are millions of husbands to-day who can't afford to keep their wives, and the women are learning from bitter experience that a domestic career of bringing up a large family with a small income provides a far greater strain than the heaviest office or factory work.

"So woman, in taking her business life more seriously, resents low wages and bad conditions, and feels she should share the plums.

"Industry and the professions, she rightly argues, exist for the provision of goods and service in the most efficient manner possible. And the best person," she holds, "whether that person be male or female, should be in the best job.

"In that attitude lies the future of woman's working life."

Speaking of the reasons why women work, Miss Longstreth said:

"There are no pin-money jobholders to-day. All are slaves to necessity. Even the girl from the comfortable middle-class works because she has to.

"For taxation makes such inroads into her father's reserves that it leaves precious little to keep his daughters in idle luxury.

"And the girl who does not get a husband, or loses him, would be left entirely without resources if she did not know how to work."
—"The People."

Was The Thetis Ready For All Emergencies?

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

By Professor J. B. S. Haldane, F.R.S.

(In view of the deep interest and sympathy felt throughout the English-speaking world over the loss of "Thetis," Prof. Haldane recognised as the foremost British scientist, discusses here the disaster from the viewpoint of science).

It is very doubtful whether we shall ever learn the whole truth about the terrible disaster which killed 99 men in the submarine "Thetis." Even a public inquiry can be hampered by official secrecy. A good many questions have been asked about the delays in salvage, the absence of a diving bell, the failure to use cranes, and so on. These questions must be pressed home.

But there are others concerning the human, as opposed to the mechanical, side of the disaster, which I am going to ask here. The crew were apparently not drowned, but suffocated. This may have happened in several ways.

A doctor said that the rescued men were suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning. I do not believe this. Carbon monoxide arises from incomplete combustion. But presumably the "Thetis" motors were stopped before she dived. If so, there was no source of carbon monoxide, as she was travelling on her batteries.

I hope that the crew died from exhaustion of the air by their own breathing; because this form of death is not painful. Human breathing produces carbon dioxide and uses up oxygen. A submarine should be equipped with a mixture of lime and soda to take up carbon dioxide, and with a supply of oxygen in cylinders or in chemical combination.

We know that the air was getting bad after 20 hours, when the survivors escaped. But there were 103 men on board, instead of the normal 57. This means that the air was being used up at twice the usual rate.

Was there twice the usual supply of oxygen and soda-lime on board?

As I have breathed both air containing excessive carbon dioxide and air short of oxygen till I was pretty well unconscious I can say that although the carbon dioxide causes severe panting it does not give the horrible feeling of pressure on the chest which occurs if one is buried alive. But if, as is possible, the crew died of chlorine poisoning, they must have suffered.

When salt water gets into accumulators, the salt reacts with the sulphuric acid in them to make hydrochloric acid. This is then oxidised by the lead peroxide, and chlorine gas is formed. This causes terrible coughing and the victims finally die from oxygen want because the membranes of their lungs are so swollen that air cannot reach the blood.

Attempts have been made to seal up the accumulators so that water cannot get in. Unless this has been fully successful we must ask the following question Were the crew protected against chlorine poisoning either by respirators of the army type or by something like the rescue apparatus used in colliery explosions?

The survivors escaped with the

Prof. J. B. S. Haldane.

Davis apparatus. This consists of a cylinder of oxygen opening into a rubber breathing bag strapped to the man's chest. There is also a box of soda-lime to absorb carbon dioxide. The man breathes into the bag through a rubber tube and a mouthpiece strapped on to his face. His nose is clipped and he wears goggles.

He puts the apparatus on, and with another man, enters an escape chamber. Water is let in, and they open an outer door, and are floated up to the top by the buoyancy of the air in their breathing bags. The outer door is then shut, the water emptied into the bilges, and the next two men enter. At least this is what ought to happen. But about half the men who used the apparatus were killed.

The most probable reason for their death is as follows: the pressure on a man escaping from a submarine changes very quickly. First of all the pressure rises as he lets the water into the escape chamber. Then it falls again as he rises to the surface. Now the increased pressure squeezes the air in his lungs into a small volume, and the falling pressure makes it expand.

If the wearer breathes freely this does not matter. But if in his very natural agitation he closes his throat there may be such a suction in his lungs as to burst blood-vessels, or such pressure as to drive air from his lungs into the blood. One of the crew of the "Poseidon" was killed in the latter way in 1932. The apparatus includes a vane to prevent the man from rising too quickly.

In fact, the Davis apparatus, though excellent with highly trained men, is no more fool-proof than the ordinary kind of parachute. Fortunately, however, it is easier to learn its use than that of a parachute.

The parachutist leaves the aeroplane with the parachute closed, and pulls a string to open it after he has fallen some way. So one cannot begin by practising small jumps. But one can learn the use of the Davis apparatus at small depths, and thousands of men have done so in a dummy submarine in a tank at Portsmouth.

Had all the men in the "Thetis", including the civilians, had thorough practice of this kind? If not, no wonder they were killed. Of course, the cause may have been that owing to the tilt of the submarine the water could not be properly drained from the escape chamber. If so, the design was faulty.

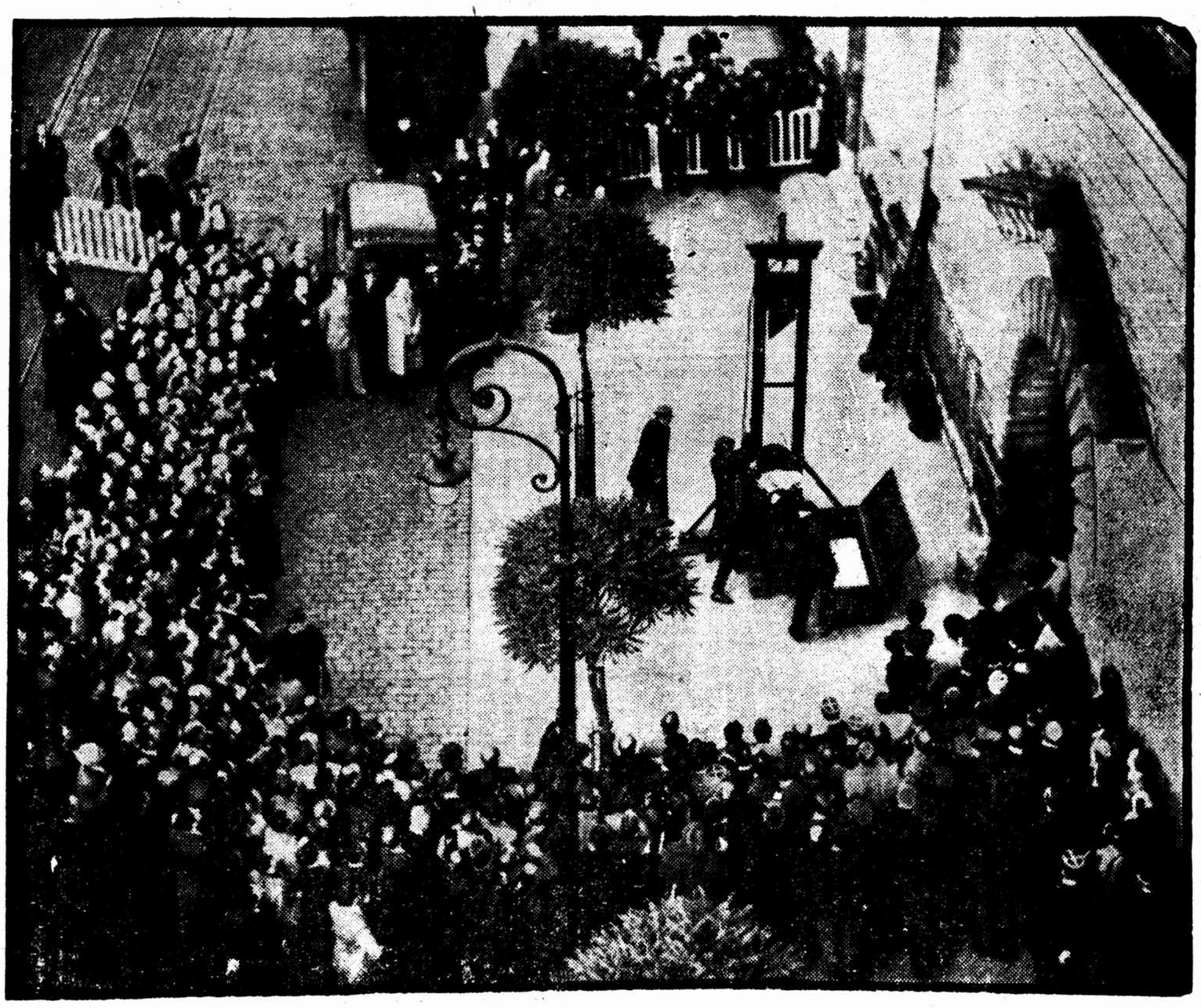
Scope For Further Physiological Research

Finally another question must be asked.

The safety of the men in submarines depends on a number of physiological principles. Thirty years ago the Admiralty employed my father, who was a physiologist, to make submarines safer, which he did; and Sir Robert Davis, the designer of the Davis apparatus, collaborated with him. But physiology does not stand still.

Has a first-rate physiologist been employed in the last ten years to apply modern developments of his science to the safety of submarine crews? If not, the people must demand that in future, research must be carried out on the men as well as the machinery concerned, and that those who are responsible for the omission shall be replaced by others with more respect for human life.

This is a horrible article. I am sorry. But it is about a horrible subject. So long as the nations cannot agree to abolish submarines, brave men are bound to be in danger. But lovers of peace can insist that every step should be taken to reduce this danger to the minimum.



Scene of an execution, outside a prison near Paris, showing vast crowds watching unruffled the knife poised at the top of the guillotine come down to do its gory work. The French Government last month decided to stop such public executions.

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Doctor's Dilemmas

A Medico's Amusing Stories

HUSBAND WHO ADMINISTERED CHLOROFORM BY THE BOTTLE AND DENTIST WHO PULLED OUT 30 TEETH INSTEAD OF 1!

"The function of the physician," said Voltaire, "is to nurse the patient while Nature cures him." Dr. I. G. Briggs, author of "The Surgeon Goes to Sea" (Longmans, 10s. 6d.), admits that this is true enough if you add "or kills him." In his young days, however, he did not know enough about psychology to bother to amuse the patient. He was once called to a woman whom he found to be suffering from hysteria. As she was lying comfortably before the kitchen fire, he said he could do nothing better than leave her there to "come round":—

A more sensible doctor was promptly sent for, who put the good woman to bed (is a cold bed more comfortable than a warm kitchen rug?), treated her for a week, took his fees, and took the whole of the patients in that street also, some of whom said I was a fool, others a beast. All agreed I was no gentleman.

THE UNBELIEVING PATIENT

Shortly afterwards he was consulted by a man who was suffering from a rare form of nerve paralysis which gets well, of itself, in about six weeks. He explained this to the patient, who nevertheless asked for a bottle of medicine was useless, he said "Good morning" and went to Dr. Briggs's competitor—the one who had treated the hysteria case. This doctor

> gave him electricity three times a day (I wondered rather acidly if the good doctor would have "spotted" what the paralysis really was if the patient had not given him my diagnosis), collected a very large fee (for electricity three times a day is an expensive amusement), and very kindly came round to tell me I must not be a fool.

"Patients," he said, "come to you to be 'comforted': [illegible] is nothing but comfort. You must do nothing, my boy, do it thoroughly, and collect your fees. Otherwise you will starve. Start now!" Dr. Briggs says he has never started—"probably that is why I have never been a success."

THOSE ACCIDENT CASES

One of the doctor's most pressing problems is getting money from people who have been involved in accident. On one occasion Dr. Briggs had to put eleven stitches in a man's eye-lid—an operation for which he would now send in a bill of from ten to thirty guineas. This time, however, he asked for one pound:—

The patient replied:

1. He had not asked me to attend, and
2. His Insurance Company disclaimed all liability; the other man was liable, and should be approached.

The other man was approached, and returned the same reply.

There was nothing left, says Dr Briggs, but to try the effect of cold water on the upholstery of his car stained by the patient's blood!

He was once called to boy who was badly injured on the road. gave him an injection of morphia and arranged for the ambulance to take him to hospital:—

In reply to my modest request for three shillings and sixpence, his parents replied they had their own doctor and had not asked me to attend their boy, which, as he was lying in the road under a car, seemed hard.

And when he painlessly destroyed a dog that had been run over and was dying in agony, he was curtly informed by the owner "that when he wanted me to kill his valuable dogs he would come and book my services."

NOT WORTH ALL THAT!

Another patient was at least honest. Dr. Briggs was called in the middle of the night to a woman who was bleeding to death from a tooth she had had extracted that morning. He stopped the flow of blood and took her to hospital in his car. Later the husband asked how much he owed, and Dr. Briggs, although he had used about fifteen shillings' worth of drugs, suggested

> in his circumstances (which admittedly were not of the brightest) that seven shillings and sixpence would satisfy me.

"Seven and a kick?" said he, in great astonishment. "Seven and a kick. Not on yer life, boss. It's a himposition. It's a robbin' of the poor. No!"

Then there was the husband whom Dr. Briggs got to help him in a midwifery case. He explained that all he had to do was to let the chloroform run on one drop at a time. Luckily he happened to look up and found that the man had uncorked the bottle and was pouring chloroform on in a stream:—

I dropped the forceps on the floor, knocked bottle and mask flying, and sent a neighbour instantly to 'phone for an ambulance.

When I asked, indignantly, for an explanation of his callous attempt to murder his wife, he said:

"Blimey! I thought I'd better keep her well under so she'd feel nothing like. I was only acting for the best."

THE DENTIST'S MISTAKE

Dr. Briggs mentions a case in which he gave a long anaesthetic while a dentist extracted thirty teeth. When he had finished the dentist suddenly said: "Good God it's the next woman!" This woman had wanted only one tooth out:—

We had a few minute to decide what to do while the lady came round. Fortunately, she came round somewhat stupefied, and the dentist explained the whole of her teeth were bad and needed extraction. He would make a set for her. He did, he had the decency not to send in a bill and she was foolish enough never to sue him for heavy damages, which she would undoubtedly have got.

Dr. Briggs says that his car once overturned, strewing glass and petrol over the road. He was extricated unhurt, and was told by a passing roadman: "You ain't allowed to scatter glass over the road like that, yer know; somebody might get a puncture through your carelessness":—

As I had just escaped being roasted to death by a hair's breadth, I felt a punctured or so did not matter, and I told him so with some force.

"It don't matter what you say", said the worthy man. "I tell's yer that to scatter glass is agin the Law, and if you got pinched for it once or twice it would stop yer."

HIS SHOES WENT WITH HIM

Among Dr. Brigg's more eccentric patients was a man who owned three hundred pairs of shoes, each one unworn and each one kept in a canvas bag. From these, we are told, he would not be parted,

> and took them with him (in charge of a special valet) whenever he went abroad, and in Holland he got himself, his whole family and entourage locked up in gaol for a night, because he declined with an Englishman's obstinacy to have his shoe-cases opened at the Customs. I treated him for indigestion, with some success: happily I was not asked to treat him for his shoe madness!

Another patient, on whom Dr. Briggs had to call daily for six weeks, always asked him to have a drink. The doctor always refused, except on Christmas Day, when he had a glass of beer.—

At the end, he thanked me profusely and being an engraver, insisted on engraving my initials on my cigarette case as a mark of his deep gratitude. The tale then came round to me: "I shouldn't have Dr. Briggs if I were you, for he came to see me every day for six weeks to try to get a free drink."

THE POLITE BURGLAR

One of Dr. Briggs's patients who was very ill, had just fallen asleep when his nurse saw someone enter the room in evening dress. She raised her hand,

> touched her lips, said, faintly: "S'sh," and the intruder smiled, bowed politely and left, quietly, with the family plate. He was a burglar, who had blundered into the sick-room in error.

Dr. Briggs has many other stories to tell of his experiences—though why he calls his book "The Surgeon Goes to Sea" is rather a mystery, since most of the cases he quotes occurred on dry land. However, they are interesting cases that give us some idea of the problems that a doctor has to face.—"John O'London's Weekly."

CHAMELEON GIRL

If she wishes, a girl can be blonde at breakfast, brunette at luncheon and red-haired in the evening—all on the same day.

Dr. Sverre Quisling, of Madison, Wisconsin, has just taken out a patent on an invention to work these swift changes. It is a combination of wax and cellulose which, mixed with dye of any colour, can be applied to the hair with a comb in five minutes. It can be removed quickly with hot water and soap, or with cold water and another chemical.—"Tit-Bits."

An Englishman Is Never Happy...

It has been said that an Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable, a Scotchman never at home but when he is abroad, and an Irishman never at peace but when he is fighting.—Archbishop Whately.

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Should A Woman Wrestle

HAMIDA BANU'S advent in the professional ring has evoked much adverse criticism. The Author of this article takes the cudgels on her behalf and also of other women athletes.

By S. MUZUMDAR

The science of health and athletics will at once meet the query with an emphatic negative, and oppose it with the argument that any form of strenuous athletics will cause a woman to approximate to the male, will render the muscles of her generative machinery into inelastic 'iron' bands to frustrate the purposes of Nature, which demand that these muscles should be extremely supple and highly elastic. and furthermore, will develop in the woman athlete certain gynaecological lesions which express themselves dangerously during child-bith.

The celebrated German woman athlete, Fraulein Mauermyer. supplied ample proofs in favour of the first argument; she was mannish to the extreme, having discarded in the course of her career all the characteristic emblems of femininity. She had no breasts and her natural pelvic broadness was reduced to male proportions.

In the last Women's World Games, German and Polish women athletes had made a great stir. South Africa had formally protested that Germany had entered male athletes in a women's atletic tournament! Appearances had been so very misleading indeed, because Germany's representatives had approximated to the male.

The Other Side

It behoves me to state the other side of this scientific fact. Visual experience has proved and can prove that this is not always the case. At least there are exceptions, and splendid women athletes have escaped such phenomenal changes and have retained every bit of their feminine charms. One cannot challenge scientific findings based upon long researches and observations. It is just possible that the women athletes who retained unimpaired all their secondary sexual characteristics do so because they did not carry their physical training to the extreme point from where a radical change begins, but nobody knows in what stage of such an athlete's career this specific point is reached

I shall mention three instances of women athletes who, by their persons, deny the grave indictment of science Of these I have seen one personally and very critically more than a dozen times.

The first instance is of Vulcana. the celebrated English music-hall star, who captivated the admiration of large audiences as much with her harmonious physical development and grace as with her uncommon strength and skill Even a writer like Havelock Ellis has paid homage to Vulcana's beauty of form.

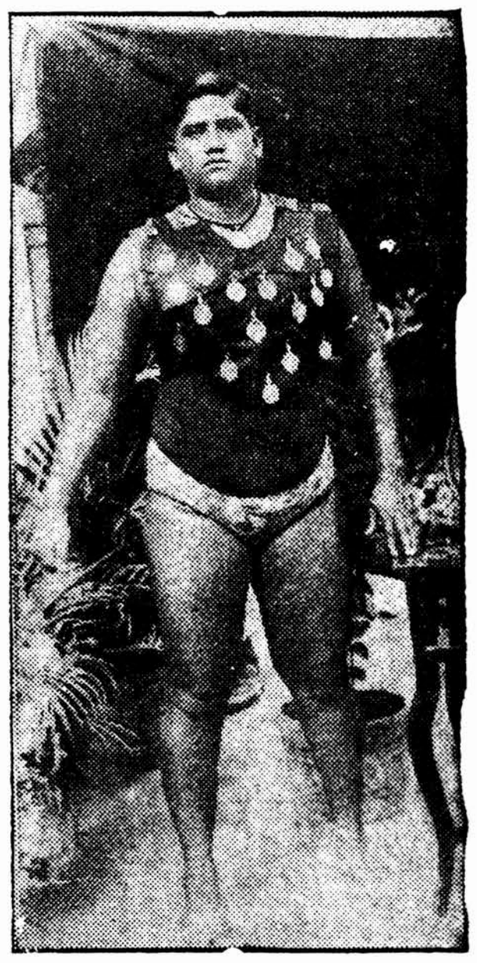
The second instance is of Katie Sandwina, the formidable German women weight-lifter. She was beauty and grace personified. it wouldn't be wrong if it is said that Katie's beauty was more intensely feminine than of most women. Yet this athlete could lift a 286 lbs. barbell overhead as dexterously as any male weight-lifting expert.

And yet her capacity as a mother was unimpaired although she was a professional strong woman. She had two sons who were very much stronger than the average man, The world knows one of them, Ted Sandwina, the eminent boxer who made a high bid for a top place in boxing and earned quite enough fame.

Tarabai—"Lady Sandow"

Then comes into the picture that peerless Indian strong woman, Tarabai. Her strength was indeed herculean, and her dangerous feats the extreme instances of endurance. might, and extraordinary skill. She used to do unheard-of things; the world will grow much older to see many of her feats repeated.

Yet, Tarabai was the embodiment of charming feminine beauty. Her breasts were full, a very significant point in the matter of approximation, and her pelvic girdle as broad as any highly civilised type of a woman could have, if it is true according to the science of comparative anatomy that the breadth of the feminine pelvic girdle is particular acquisition of civilisation. On retirement from her professional career Tarabai married, but I do not know whether she was blessed with any children.



Hamida Banu.

Now the other question arises,- though she is not known to have can a woman wrestle, as judged from the male standard of wrestling? Of course she can, according to the proofs we are having in India. She can hold her own quite capably in equal male competition. and by 'equal' I mean the basical equality of body-weight more than anything else.

I do not know how other countries will take it—women have been known to box quite ably in the West. For instance. Georges Carpentier's beautiful young wife—but a great Indian super-wrestler, Venkappa Burud. standing as high as No. 5 in Indian ranking, has his sister training partner, al- taken part in open male competitions.

Rukmabai is a celebrated circus strong woman. She came by all her strength by being an ardent wrestler. but welts of adipose tissue have spoilt her appearance as they have done in the cases of many male Indian wrestlers.

Professional Woman Wrestler

It may be conceded that wrestling has been a source of private pleasure to these remarkable. wo-

(Continued On Page 44)

Swami Pranavananda.

INDIAN SWAMI CHALLENGES SVEN HEDIN

Sources Of Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra And Karnali Have Been Wrongly Placed By Swedish Explorer, Says Pranavananda

Swami Pranavanandaji (of the Holy Kailas and Manasarovar) has, as a result of his long sojourns in Western Tibet which he visited on numerous occasions, recently made certain important disclosures regarding the sources of the Indus, the Sutlej, the Brahmaputra, and the Karnali, which have created a stir in the British as well as Indian circles of geographers and explorers. The last word on the sources of the above four great rivers is up till now believed to have been already said some thirty years ago by the famous Swedish explorer Dr. Sven Hedin. Swami Pranavananda now contends, on the basis of certain incontrovertible facts of evidence, that Sven Hedin, on account of exigencies of time, political obstructions, and other matters, could not reach the "real sources" and that his "sources" are, therefore, incorrectly placed.

British Geographer Agrees With Swami

A brief summary of Swami Pranavananda's discoveries which seriously question the assumptions and arguments of Sven Hedin, has already appeared in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, February, 1939, wherein the well-known Himalayan geographer T. G. Longstaff remarks thus: "I am in full agreement with the Swami in accepting the traditional sources of the four rivers. If length is to be the criterion, then further survey is required If volume is taken as the test, then with glacial sources and an Arctic winter climate to contend with, flow must be measured throughout the year. It savours of impertinence for Europeans to assert their views against the usages of other civilisation."

The Swamiji, who is at present in Calcutta, has already submitted two lengthy papers dealing with the subject of the "Sources of the four great rivers" and "A twelve-month on the Holy Kailas Manasarovar" to the Calcutta University Geographical Society. These two papers with several illustrations maps and indices, are being published by the Calcutta University as University Publication under the title "Exploration in Tibet." The Society and the University are taking keen interest in the Swami's valuable discoveries.

Survey Of India Office Will Revise Map

The Survey of India Office have been doing the necessary corrections in the maps in accordance with his disclosures and arguments. The Swami hails from the Godavari District in the Andhra and visited Tibet 4 or 5 times and again intends going this year. He made eight rounds of Kailas and nine of Manasarovar, stayed on the shores of the Manasarovar for over an year and explored the real sources of the four rivers, besides making some other important discoveries.

Geography and exploration are, however, matters incidental and by the way, and are of secondary importance for the Swami whose main and primary purpose in life is to do spiritual "Sadhana" and attain spiritual absolution.

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Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P.O. Kottayam, Travancore.

'Howling Dervishes' Of Albania:

Eye-Witness Describes Weird Mourning Ceremonies

Before the late Kemal Ataturk suppressed religious orders in Turkey the peculiar mode of worship of the "Howling Dervishes," as the Rifais were called, drew crowds of foreigners to their convents in Constantinople. The Rifais of Albania are still free to worship in their own manner, but have so far neither attracted nor courted attention from foreigners. So I count myself fortunate to have seen them celebrate on September 7 last year the anniversary of the birthday of their founder, Seid Ahmet Rifai, an Arab who died at Basra in A.D. 1182 (writes Margaret Hasluck in the "Manchester Guardian.")

The place of worship was a single room set in a wide garden dense with ripening maize and, on the fringes, overgrown rose trees. Inside the room carpets of local make were spread before a sculptured niche which pointed the way to Mecca; on the whitewashed walls above and around this niche were hung a dervish's club, a bunch of steel skewers, some texts from the Koran, five baby drums, and a pair of brass cymbals. Wooden benches near the door awaited visitors. A few electric lamps combined with scores of votive candles to flood the room with light.

We entered to find the Sheikh already seated in front of the niche and leading the Mohammedan prayer of everyday usage. His white felt hat, conical and tall, was almost hidden under a black turban; the crown was marked with segments like a melon in remembrance of the Twelve Imams of Islam. Over long black trousers he wore a pale-blue shirt that reached below his knees, and over that a long black coat, with a Green scarf at the neck; green and black are the distinctive colours of the Rifais. Still young and slim, the Sheikh was bearded, for in the Near East all men of God must be Nazarenes. His disciples (muhibs) sat facing him in a semicircle, following his lead in prayer. They were ordinary citizens in ordinary garb, all clearly very poor.

The Sheik's Homily

The Sheikh next read a homily in Albanian, reminding his disciples of the importance of the day and warning them as good Rifais to avoid the more outrageous of human frailties. Then began the specifically Rifai worship, even in its attenuated Albanian form a thing of chants and howls and violent exercises. The men rose to their feet as a servitor, acting as muezzin, began to intone a series of religious formulae. Each time he paused the men sang an appeal to Allah to save the Prophet Mohammed and his son-in-law Ali. At each mention of Ali's name they bowed profoundly.

A curious mourning for the Imam Hassan and the Imam Hussein, the sons of Ali, who were cruelly done to death many centuries ago in Iraq, succeeded the antiphonal chants. "Oo-oo-oo," the men moaned in a low, stabbing monotone, their heads bent and their hands folded in an extreme of grief. The eerie sound, Eastern perhaps, certainly not Albanian, was like the pattering of rain or sand on a desert tent. One devotee, overcome by his grief, suddenly howled aloud with the dreadful cry of an animal in pain.

The lamentation ended, the Sheikh seized a drum and struck it with a leather thong. In response the men, still standing, began to chant repeatedly the Mohammedan profession of faith. "La ilaha ill' Allah" "There is no God but God") they sang, bending forward at each accented and straightening themselves at each unaccented syllable. As their ecstasy gained on them they thrust their bodies farther and farther forward and hurled their song into the air, slurring the syllables till only "llah" could be distinguished. Four assistants seized the remaining drums and beat them like men possessed. The Sheikh swept the ground with his long coat as, lithe as the leader of a jazz band, he swung his drum now right, now left. Some men began to gasp, others closed their eyes and writhed in mystic exaltation; sweat streamed down every face.

When they had repeated the chant ninety-nine times, the number of Allah's mystic names, the Sheikh surrendered his drum to an assistant and himself unhooked the cymbals. Clashing them together with all his might, he started another chant, its theme that "God is living." Now the men swung their bodies from side to side, grouped in pairs; one tossed his head towards the right while his partner tossed his to the left till they almost knocked heads; reversing the motion, each almost knocked heads with his neighbour on the other side. Soon they lost their self-control and cried wildly, "Hu! Hu! He (is God)!" At a signal from the Sheikh they suddenly halted, again lamented for Hassan and Hussein, and at a clash of the cymbals resumed the "physical jerks" of their first dance. "Hu! Hu!" they screamed, flinging themselves from side to side and up and down. Consciousness of this world slipped from them.

Amazing Acts Of Self-Torture

At last two men detached themselves and stepped each into a corner where they stripped to the waist, while the Sheikh took down the bundle of skewers and passed his fingers appraisingly along their length. The first man advanced towards the Sheikh with humble prostrations, kissed his feet with every sign of devotion, rose to kiss his hands, and stood straight, bracing himself with an obvious shiver. The Sheikh selected a skewer, and after licking it from end to end drove it stiffly through the man's upper arm. A second time he skewered this arm, and then the left arm twice; with a fifth skewer he transfixed the flesh on the right side of the man's neck. After skewering the upper arms of the second man, he at the latter's whispered request passed a skewer through both his cheeks. The two devotees resumed their places in the semicircle, while the Sheikh, bidding each of the others in turn open his mouth, passed a skewer through one cheek. Then drums beating, cymbals clashing, and skewers protruding half an inch from neck, cheek, and arms, another chant began, wilder even than its predecessors and its exercises more violent. Only the man with the steel moustache stood almost motionless, learning to move. Utterly exhausted, the Sheikh called a halt and pulled out the skewers one by one, while the audience delightedly drew my attention to the almost complete freedom from bleeding displayed by the wounds and assured me that no suppuration or scar would ensue.

All were frankly disappointed because the hard Scotch head which sits on my shoulders was so little perturbed by such signs and wonders, and they told me pointedly of the more satisfactory Albanian school-master and Italian officer who had fainted at the sight. Actually there seemed little to be perturbed about. The Sheikh pinched up the flesh of his victims like a doctor about to give a hypodermic injection, so avoiding the veins. Large as the skewers were, they were no larger than the needle driven into the abdomen of a patient about to receive an injection of salt water. The mental excitement engendered by the preliminary chants had certainly made the pain less perceptible; any shock this caused was certainly diminished by the quick resumption of the chants and exercises. The rapid coursing of the blood through the veins after the exercises was a further safeguard. Besides, though the Sheikh had had the skewers washed, "to prevent microbes from meeting the blood," as he put it, they had been as good as sterilised when he licked them.

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KERALA

Its Legacy Of Art And Culture

By A. MADHAVAN

Kerala is a beautiful bit of land, a narrow strip lying along the extreme South of the west coast of India, bounded on the East by the grim-looking Western Ghats. It abounds in beautiful hills, crowded with woods, with vegetations of a varied sort and beautiful green paddy fields. in themselves presenting a splendid panorama, worth seeing.

Kerala's plantain and banana groves, full-beaming arecanut palms and garden houses are unique in character. The many backwaters, natural waterways and lovely lagoons reflecting the dark blue sky, as in a dream, enchant the most prosaic of onlookers. The fascinating and graceful cocoanut palmgroves strike one as a peculiarity of Kerala comparable only with those of the beautiful easy looking East Indian Islands of Java and Sumatra.

The houses present a most charming appearance with thin gray walls and red tiled roofs, peeping through the rich foliage of garden compounds, except in the coastal areas where all the roofs that stand up amidst the tall palm trees are still thatched with inter-woven palm leaves.

The big bare-breasted women work in the fields, bent all day long while the strong dark men drive at their ploughs; the neat and clean looking upper classes and their happy womenfolk with soft eyes and olive complexion spend a life of enforced leisure. There lives the proud Nambudiri with his exclusiveness and class arrogance and social tyranny as well as the oppressed untouchable with his long social subjection.

The magic and the mystery that lie engulfed in the social life there appears to the visitor as striking and fascinating. Kerala is, to him a typical Paradise with palm-fringed horizons and long sandy beaches, only to be rivalled by the Java or Ceylonese islands.

Wealth Of Art

And there is a great wealth lying hidden in these sweet reposes, the great wealth that is art. The old temples and palaces contain beautiful frescoes, as interesting as any in India. Murals in the Trichur temple as well as in Mattancherry (Cochin State) palace are now classified along with the ones in Ajanta or Bagli. Stone carvings and brass images of Gods are seen in abundance and wood carvings in all the temples, including the minor ones, are very excellent. The Christian churches which Kerala abounds in, are built on the Gothic style and present a peculiar contrast to the Hindu temples that stand side by side with them for the past few centuries.

The folk-dances such as Kummi and Kaikottikkali have flourished and are still flourishing. These are being taught to girls in schools Then there are such indigenous arts as 'Kurathiyattam' and 'panarpattu' and 'Ayyappan-patu' which take a semi-religious character. in actual performance. The famous 'Chakkyar Koothu' is still performed at times. All these arts are dance arts and hence are of interest to the enthusiastic students of India's cultural renaissance.

Even Kathakali, the only genuine hundred per cent classical dance art of ancient India was lying at a low ebb. since the social basis of such arts. the feudal system, received a serious shock in recent years. Nowadays, however, attempts are being made to organise the business aspect of it on modern lines, with the result that it is being rejuvenated and shown to the world as a gem worth preserving.

The green make-up of this actor is indicative of "Satvaguna" or nobility of character of the part assumed by him.

The culture of the country can be seen reflected in all the arts. The lover of nature and the love of life, the brotherly feeling that the average man has for his neighbour, the respect for goodly things, the creative instinct and the attainment of supreme nirvana, all these find expression in these dance arts. As a mirror of past life these drama-dances afford interesting study.

The Kathakali Technique

The stories depicted on the Kathakali stage are in poetic forms set to music which closely resembles the temple music of Southern India. All the stories are taken from the Ramayana and Mahabharatha and when one learns that there are more than a hundred and twenty stories written, one can understand the wealth of material afforded by the epics. Several gifted poets of Malabar, some of them kings and princes, have contributed much to this art in the form of poems and plays for this purpose, which the actors try to interpret faithfully in accordance with set convention. The singers are generally not great musicians and the orchestra as at present is very ill-organised. For a proper appreciation of this art, some new innovations are necessary but authorities on the subject like the Great Poet Vallathol and the dance-artiste Uday Shankar are of opinion that it is next to impossible to introduce new items into these.

There are more than thirty varieties of dances in Kathakali, some of them simple, some very complex in character. They are based on a sound knowledge of rhythmic laws of body movements. There is very little footwork in the truly western sense of the word. and some of the steps are obviously out-of-date. ill-suited to our times. The main emphasis is laid not on the general grace but on the working out of details.

Some of the dances are highly suggestive and interpretative, while some are highly descriptive and realistic too. In "Narakasuravadha" a play written by a late Raja of Travancore, there is a pea-cock dance which is amazingly faithful in its portrayal to the bird's moods and movements, its vanity and majesty. The bird's inner psychology finds expression in the poets' pen. This clever imitation of bird and animal life is a feature of Kathakali and this interesting feature brings to light a vast amount of keen observation, study and originality of the talented poets.

Modern Form

Since the Kathakali was an all night play, most of the details have been worked to such a minute extent that they do not suit modern needs. Just as the long-drawn out novel of the Victorian Era in English Literature had to give place to short stories and smaller productions, just as the big Shakespearian dramas could not find cheap imitation from twentieth century dramatists who had to curtail their productions, the dance-artistes are now trying to borrow the fundamentals from Kathakali and evolve a new technique in dance-art.

Uday Shankar in his American and continental tour had with him a Kathakali actor who used to perform the famous "Hunter's Tragedy" an episode taken from a Kathakali. Similar attempts are being made now and five or six items have been taken and adapted, to suit the modern dance-stage, by the authorities of he Kerala Kalamandalam, the institution started some eight years ago to revive the dying arts of Kerala, especially Kathakali.

Syt. Gopinath and Smt. Thankamani as Ravana and Seeta in "Seetapaharanam" ('Abduction of Seeta'). Photo shows Ravana in the act of lifting up Seeta to carry her away.

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World's First International Exhibition

Polar Exploration

The International Exhibition for Polar Exploration which will be held at Bergen, Norway, in 1940 will be the first of its kind in the world. The exhibition will be managed by a Commissioner General appointed by the Norwegian Government, and besides, each of the participating countries will have their own Commissioners appointed by their respective Governments, accredited to the Commissioner General.

The boundaries of the Exhibition will be characterised by the following names: The Arctic Ocean, Greenland, Jan Mayen, Svalbard (Spitsbergen), Franz Joseph Land, Novaja Semlja, the Islands North of Asia and America, the Asiatic and American Continents in the Arctic, and the Antarctic Continent with off-lying islands and oceans.

The polar regions, indeed, are of a far greater importance than most people seem to be aware of. In this connection it may be pointed out how the meteorological conditions of the polar regions influence those of other latitudes. A reliable weather prognostic is not possible, except in connection with an exact study of the meteorological conditions in the polar regions. Further it may be mentioned that the Earth's magnetic poles have their seats within the polar zones, and as for navigation—both on sea and in air—which to a great extent is based upon the terrestrial magnetism, it is of the greatest importance to have a clear understanding of the various problems which appear in connection with the magnetic phenomena.

BY ADOLF HOEL

(Leader of Norges Svalbard-Og Ishavasundersokelser (The Norwegian Spitsbergen and Arctic Research).

Increasing Importance

Considerably more palpable are the magneterial interests attached to the rich natural treasures of the polar tracts. We know that there are great quantities of coal, ores and other useful stuffs. We also know that the fauna in these parts of the world play a prominent part for the existence of mankind. The fisheries, whaling, sealing and the prevalence of furred animals are of great importance to the domesticity of the world. Possibilities for the finding of new lanes for shipping also present themselves. Even if the North-Siberian sea-route and the North-west Passage cannot be made use of to any great extent with the resources that are at our disposal at the present moment, it is quite probable that an improved technic will assist in doing away with the difficulties. These sea-routes may play an important part in future, particularly so from a strategical point of view. At any rate, it seems quite obvious, as it is, that both polar regions, owing to their central positions, will play an all-important part with regard to future air-connections between the Old World and the New.

Consequently, both science, industry and political interests are closely attached to polar exploration. Not only that, Polar exploration has also its sporty side. It requires courage, resourcefulness, self-dependence, self-confidence, and a good many more faculties of public educative importance. And finally it is also a question of honourable obligation and of prestige to every land of culture to join in the work of exploring the white spots which still remain before the goal is reached, and the whole globe has been explored and mapped.

Popular Appeal

From the foregoing it will be understood that there are many objects from which to choose when planning an exhibition of this kind. The exhibition will have both a scientific and a sporty character. It will show what has been achieved and what is going to be achieved. In a diagrammatic manner, drawn on charts, will be seen the routes of the various expeditions, the models of ships, dirigibles and aeroplanes, scientific instruments, articles of outfit, log-books, photographic matter, original as well as printed charts and maps, publications, and all sorts of "relics" from the more well-known expeditions. There will be separate departments for meteorological research and scientific investigations and the polar peoples will be given special attention. This latter item is certain to be of great interest. The work that has been done for these peoples of nature will be accounted for, their economical as well as their hygienic development. There will be an opportunity of being enlightened as regards their activities in, and their making use of, the polar tracts.

The scientific guise of the Exhibition should not be a hindrance of its becoming popular. There is every reason to believe that it will be a first rate public attraction.

In connection with the exhibition an International Conference of Polar Explorers will be arranged; and it is expected to see a great many countries being represented by the greatest living authorities on the subject.

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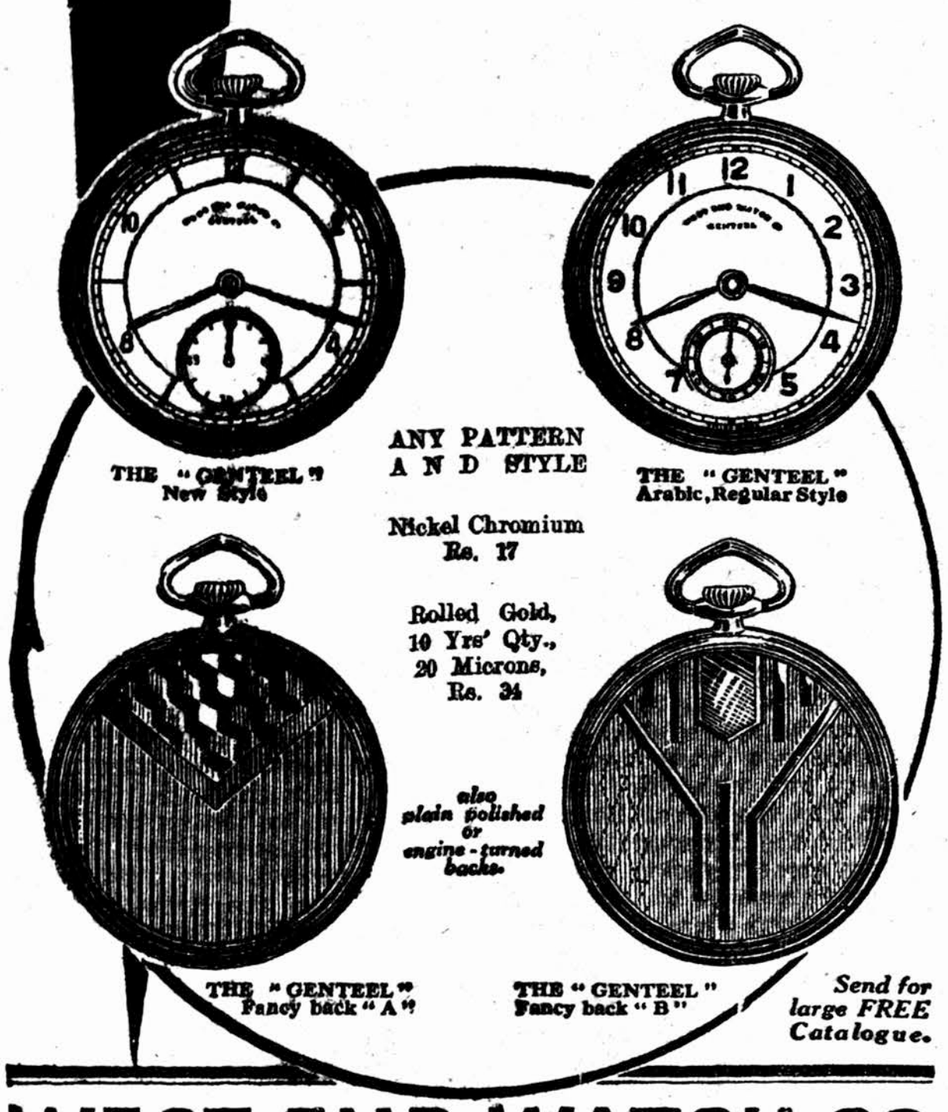
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TRAGEDY

By KRISHNA HUTHEESINGH

They were a lovely pair—graceful, dignified and perfectly matched. Wherever they went envious glances followed, them, but they were sublimely unconscious of all that went on around them—so utterly engrossed were they in one another.

They had planned to travel far and wide and this was just the beginning of what they hoped was going to be a glorious adventure. Each day passed full of joy and contentment. One gloomy day a stranger came to their home and begged for shelter from the storm that was threatening outside. They welcomed him warmly and soon made him feel quite at home. He was a bright cheery soul and on that dull dreary day he seemed to brighten up the place like a ray of sunshine. They liked him and he made friends with them. The storm subsided and he took leave of them but asked permission to come again. which was gladly given.

Often the bright stranger came but each time he grew more and more envious of the devoted pair. He started to covet what did not belong to him and to make plans as to how he could take to himself what belonged to another. Day after day he planned but never got an opportunity to do anything. And as the days went by desire grew stronger and stronger within him till he could restrain himself no longer: so he determined to set to work.

One day when all seemed quiet and deserted, he hurried to his friend's house and prowled around, making sure that he would not be disturbed. Not a soul seemed to be within sight, so stealthily he crept in He was not sure whether he could do anything that day, but he wanted to find out how accessible the place was and then to await a more favourable opportunity to put his nefarious plans into action. Imagine his surprise and delight when entering the bedroom he found the pair at rest alone in the house; For a moment only he hesitated—should he go away and wait for another opportunity when she was alone or should he act at once? He decided to act, so creeping stealthily towards the pair he grabbed her and as swift as lightening he fled. holding her tight

Some hours later it was discovered that the beautiful one was missing, and there was a hue and cry and every one for miles around joined in the search-for the pair was dearly loved But hours elapsed and nothing was seen or heard of. They decided to give up the search when suddenly a man was seen coming. panting along with something in his arms. Everyone rushed out to meet him but stopped in horror when they came near for in his arms he held her torn and bleeding and utterly limp! Slowly they followed him into the room where he placed her gently down and silently left the room. . . It was a tragic end to a pair whose loveliness had won for them so much praise. and whose bright future was so ruthlessly destroyed!

* * *

The Villain was but a mongrel dog and the lovely pair a brand-new pair of shoes!

The Baltic Retrospect

They Are Between The Devil And The Deep Sea

All serious obstacles, it seems, in the way of an Anglo-French-Soviet pact have now been removed, with one exception—the Soviet demand for a guarantee of the Baltic States; and for the first time the dilemma which has been confronting these small Succession States for twenty years has become a matter of general interest to the British public. For Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (only to a lesser degree Finland) have always been faced with the problem of how to avoid becoming either the battleground between two hostile Great Powers or the victims of a partition between two friendly ones, writes Elisabeth Pares in the "Manchester Guardian".

Up to a year ago they still clung to the policy of collective security (unlike the Scandinavian States, which had virtually jettisoned sanctions as early as 1936). In the early post-war years, too, various schemes for its reinforcement by a defensive block of the smaller Powers from the Baltic to the Black Sea were discussed. But too many conflicting interests, and, above all, the Lithuanian-Polish quarrel over Vilna, stood in the way of their realisation, and the Estonian-Latvian defensive alliance was the only solid achievement in this direction.

Natural Anxiety

Since a guarantee from both German and Russia was out of the question the Baltic States might have chosen to accept at least what could be got in the way of protection from one of them. But that is the one policy which they have steadfastly refused to adopt. And this for two quite understandable reasons. To begin with, they are afraid that acceptance of promises of assistance from either Power would bring down on them the wrath of the other. (And here we must remind ourselves that while Great Britain is still the best customer of all three Baltic States, Germany is now running a close second, while her share of the Estonian and Latvian markets is actually greater than that of Great Britain). In the second place, they are perhaps even more afraid that Soviet troops, let us say, once allowed to enter their territory to render assistance against Germany might be reluctant to withdraw and difficult to eject. It is worth while, in view of those genuine and deep-rooted fears, to glance at the past records of the U.S.S.R. and Germany in their dealings with these little States.

To take Russia first, it is important to remember that Finland and the three Baltic States proper (except for the Memel territory, which was German) were actually Russian provinces until the war, and had to fight to expel the Bolshevik troops. Again, all of them have had continuously to contend with Communist propaganda, though not more so than most other European States. When this has been granted the Soviet Government's record must be admitted to have been a good one. For it includes the signature of non-aggression pacts with Lithuania in 1926 and with the other three Powers in 1932, the Litvinoff Protocol (anticipating the Kellogg Pact) in 1929, the convention defining aggression in 1933, and the negotiations for an Eastern Locarno in 1934-5—all of them the result of Soviet initiative.

"Baltic Barons"

Against Germany, on the other hand, is remembered the repressive rule of the German "Baltic Barons" in Estonia and Latvia under the Tsarist regime, the military occupation during the war, the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of 1917, which recognised the Central Powers' right to decide the future of Lithuania and most of Latvia, and the subsequent attempts to find a series of petty duchies or kingdoms in personal union with the Prussian Crown. Relations with post-war democratic Germany were smooth, though there was always the lurking fear lest Russo-German friendship should possibly lead to an attempt at partition. But since the Nazi Revolution in Germany the Baltic States have grown increasingly uneasy; and indeed the "Drang nach Osten" policy set forth in "Mein Kampf" and more recently propagated by Herr Rosenberg, the incessant propaganda of the small but well-organised German minorities (particularly in Latvia), the refusal to subscribe to an Eastern Locarno, and the recent occupation of Memel have done nothing to allay such apprehension. It is doubtful whether the non-aggressions pact concluded after the Memel coup with Lithuania and on Wednesday with Estonia and Latvia can bring much reassurance.

Whatever conclusions we in this country may draw from such comparisons, it is obvious that the Baltic States themselves see much to dread and little to trust in either quarter. And their reaction, so far, to the breakdown of collective security has taken the form of a steady drift towards the policy of absolute neutrality. In this they have been encouraged by the example of Switzerland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian States. Last September Latvia and Estonia followed the lead of the Scandinavian States in reserving full freedom of action with regard to the application of sanctions. In November the Foreign Ministers of the Baltic Entente in conference signed an agreement to introduce arrangements contained in a draft law for the regulation of their neutrality, and the necessary bills have already been passed by the Estonian and Latvian Parliaments.

Not Against Their Will

But the disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia, Germany's denunciation of the German-Polish Agreement, and the new British commitment to Poland have created an entirely new situation. The British guarantee to Poland, if it is to be effective, requires the co-operation of the U.S.S.R., and that in turn requires its price—that is, an effective guarantee of Russia's north-western frontier. The difficulty in the present negotiations is that in Russian eyes Franco-British assistance in the event of a direct attack on that frontier is not considered sufficient; nor is a promise to give assistance to the Baltic States if they ask for it. The Soviet Government seems to be afraid that th harassed Balts will either not dare or not want to ask for it—that Germany might choose the method of veiled "protection" rather than that of actual invasion, or even that the Baltic States might actually prefer German protection to Soviet assistance.

On the other hand, it is certainly difficult to see how the Baltic States can be guaranteed against their will; and their point of view has been clearly laid down by M. Selter (Estonian Foreign Minister) in a recent interview published in the "Baltic Times":

In the event of danger a limited assistance could be accepted from a Great Power which is not to blame for the infringement of neutrality, and in whose goodwill there is no doubt, but the nature of such support could not be decided upon before the country had been attacked.

In other words, help is to be given only if it is invited. If given uninvited it will be treated as an act of aggression.

It is arguable that the whole problem is somewhat academic. After all, if Germany did attack Lithuania or one of the three States contiguous to Russia, Poland would almost certainly consider her vital interests threatened, in which case the guarantee of the Western Powers have to be implemented and a general war would break out. Again, in such an event Russia's own interest—her communications and trade with the West, the potential threat to her fleet in the Gulf of Finland, and the vulnerability of Leningrad and Moscow to a landward approach from Estonia might well tempt her to take action, guarantee or no guarantee.

Academic or not, however, there remains the immediate and urgent need to find a formula which will satisfy all parties. Franco-British assurances that no troops rendering assistance should remain in Baltic territory longer than was absolutely necessary might have fruitful results, while it is tempting to believe that Poland, who is less enthusiastic about "absolute neutrality" than she was in 1938 and apparently has now reconciled herself to the prospect of limited Soviet assistance, might use her influence to remove some of the misgivings of the Baltic Governments.—

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Japan and the Axis

JAPANESE TROOPS arriving at Tientsin East Station to strengthen the blockade.

By HUGH BYAS

She Is Not Anxious To Rush Into Nazi Arms

Letting his eyes rove, sailorwise, over far horizons, a Japanese admiral remarked that all the China seas have now been made Japanese lakes. Since the occupation of Hainan and the Spratley Islands, his claim is well founded as far as the Yellow, Eastern and South China seas are concerned. But the admiral had forgotten the Sea of Japan at Japan's own door. Russia's Maritime Province projects into the Sea of Japan like a giant's arm, at the end of which, like a gun in its hand, is the Vladivostok fortress and air base.

Japan's six greatest manufacturing cities are within a 750-mile radius of Vladivostok. During the Changkufeng fighting last year Tokyo was blacked out nightly, while Japanese aircraft droned overhead watching for Soviet bombers. A few hundred thermite bombs dropped on a windy night could devastate Japan's industrial areas more thoroughly than a great earthquake. So in Japanese eyes Vladivostok is a Russian pistol aimed at Japan.

This situation makes Russia and Japan "natural" enemies. It is the key to their unsleeping rivalry in China. It has caused most of the fighting in the Far East during the past forty years; it is one of the deep, underlying causes of the present war. Japan rationalizes her continental policy by envisaging the security she expects from victory—economic security by the acquisition of China's resources and markets; military security by placing her armies behind Russia's front, enabling her generals to amputate that menacing Russian arm.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

A half century's study of this situation has convinced Japanese strategists that it is irremediable without that surgical operation. Vladivostok is Russia's only sea outlet for an Asiatic empire larger than Canada; she can neither abandon nor demilitarize it. Only if Russia's Asiatic frontiers are pushed back to Lake Baikal will the sea of Japan become Japan's home pond. This geographical prelude is intended to show how the Russo-Japanese rivalry is a permanent element in the Far Eastern situation.

Since 1931 two interrelated motives have governed Japan's foreign policy: (1) Her effort to obtain the markets and materials she needs to support her rising population; (2) the necessity of safeguarding herself against interference by Soviet Union, the only power geographically able to act directly in China. When the first struggle with Russia was approaching, Japan was able to obtain the support of England and the United States. That support is unobtainable to-day, and with a keen sense for his opportunity Chancellor Adolf Hitler in 1936 offered Japan support against Russia. What the Soviet Union thought of the anti-Comintern pact they showed by an immediate hardening of policy toward Japan.

British statesmen, pursuing an appeasement policy towards Hitler, were blind to the potentialities of the new axis uniting Tokyo and Berlin. The following coincidences soon revealed its possibilities: The Japanese Navy's undeclared blockade of the China coast and the Italian menaces in the Mediterranean; the occupation of Canton and the first Czech crisis; the occupation of Hainan and the final Czech crisis.

While Britain and France were still staggering under these repeated blows, the annexation of the Spratleys, interposing the Japanese flag between Singapore and Hong Kong, coincided with the annexation of Albania.

TOO HEAVY RISK.

It is not surprising that Hitler next proposed to meet the democracies' belated challenge by a military alliance which would make Japan his agent in the Pacific. But the Axis had been too successful. President Roosevelt's vigorous words and the return of the American fleet to the Pacific showed the Japanese, as by a flash of lightning, the risks they might run if they tied up too tightly with Hitler.

The alliance project broke down because it was impossible to insure a parity of risks and obligations. The proposed Anglo-French-Soviet agreement was designed to protect the smaller States and it would become effective if Germany clashed with them. Any explosion in Europe's tinderbox might involve Japan's guarantee. Only a straightforward attack by the Soviet Union against Japan in the Far East would involve Germany. Any alliance required Japan to guarantee more than Germany.

WATCHING THE SITUATION.

Japan had also to consider what the United States might do if an alliance between Japan and the European dictatorships introduced Europe's quarrels into the Pacific. Even if the United States remained neutral while Japanese cruisers pursued British and Canadian shipping, every port in the British Empire and Europe would be closed to Japan's trade. Self-interest demanded that Japan preserve what Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma called her "autonomous diplomacy", and the more the alliance project was discussed the more objections to it were discovered

Those considerations will hold good even if eventually the Anglo-Soviet agreement is reached. Such an agreement involves the possibility that the Soviet Union may become aggressive in the Far East if its European frontiers are secure. To meet this possibility, Japan has reaffirmed her intention of strengthening the anti-Comintern pact. But any guarantees Japan gives Germany must be carefully limited to insure parity of risk. That, so far, has defeated the treaty-drafting experts and it will seriously cramp their style when they rewrite the anti-Comintern pact.

The Japanese Government in the meantime seems disposed to allow the European situation to become clearer before it extends its commitments. There is always the possibility that the formation of a strong anti-aggression front in Europe will restore the equilibrium of that continent and terminate the dictators' easy victories which have hypnotized some of Japan's statesmen.—("New York Times.")

"YOU FORGOT YOUR CHAMBERLAIN."

Telephoning from Paris recently, Sam Russell said he met some English people who were laughing about a reminder of Munich they had just received.

One of them had left his umbrella in a cafe. A waiter came hurrying after, shouting, "Monsieur, monsieur, you have left your Chamberlain behind."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE

Latest Volume Of "New Writing"

NEW WRITING (Published twice a year), edited by John Lehmann, Spring 1939, published by the Hogarth Press, London.

"New Writing" has by now become an established institution. The first six issues vindicated the claim of the editor and publishers to present the works of progressive writers which do not as a rule appear in "popular" periodicals. It is a striking tribute to this bold literary enterprise that quite a few writers whose work appeared in print for the first time in "New Writing" have now achieved literary fame and blossomed forth as authors in their own right.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The present volume maintains the high quality of the earlier issues, while introducing several attractive new features. Besides short stories which are, as before, the special feature of "New Writing", there are a good number of poems and several excellent articles. Goronwy Rees' "Politics On The London Stage" and Berthold Viertel's "Hollywood Keeps Abreast" are two notable contributions. An article on the Realistic Theatre in Soviet Russia is another good feature. All these articles are profusely illustrated.

"New Writing" is a thoroughly cosmopolitan publication, and its contributors represent the progressive literary trends in all countries including, besides Britain, France, Spain, Germany (in exile!), Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia. India is represented by Jugal Kishore Shukla whose story "One Day", translated from Hindustani, is a fine specimen of vigorous realism.

K. A. ABBAS.

CAN PACIFISM ACHIEVE IT?

THE DEFEAT OF WAR. By Kenneth Ingram. Published by George Allen and Unwin. 3|6.

This is a deceptive publication. It begins by asking the question, which forms the sub-title of the book—can Pacifism achieve it? Looking through the pages hurriedly one gathers the impression that this is just another pacifist publication, sponsored by a high-minded and non-political person, theoretical and idealist, but far from meeting the present situation in Europe. But reading through the book is a different thing. The author shows how pacifism, though highly commendable as a creed is not practicable in the present state of world affairs.

It is not a profound study of world politics, but it gives in its short compass a very good resume of recent happenings. His chapter on "Pacifism becomes a movement" is particularly interesting. He then goes on to explain the pacifist creed and when one has grasped its meaning, it is only to realise that it is unworkable.

The solution, therefore, is to be found elsewhere and it is then that one realises that the author's sympathies are with the British Labour Party and its foreign policy, such as it was before the advent of the National Government This programme, which is suggested by the author, consists of an immediate despatch by the British Government of an invitation to all countries to attend a world conference. The author then enumerates the various subjects which this conference is to tackle Strangely it seems so much like the days of the League of Nations that one wonders whether Kenneth Ingram is a real Socialist or is he just one of those many people who were once within the city limits of Geneva.

D. K

GANDHIJI'S WRITINGS

DHARMA-MANTHAN, By M. K. Gandhi. Published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Second Edition. pp. 494. Price 12 annas.

This is a reprint of Gandhiji's articles on religious topics, published in the "Navajivan" or the "Harijanbandhu" papers. They have been arranged under five sections as follows: 1. Hinduism, 2. Temples and Pilgrimages, 3. Fasting and Prayer, 4. Philosophical Discussions, and 5. Study of Religious scriptures. Including the introductory article, they number one hundred, and are distributed over a period of nearly sixteen years from 1920 to 1935. I do not know why later articles have not been included in the second edition. The articles under each section have not been arranged in a chronological order but in a correlated manner. For the lay reader, for whom the publication is mainly intended, perhaps this is more convenient than the former. But in that case, it is suggested that an index showing the chronological order of the articles should be added. It will be superfluous to try to review the matter of the book, because it is not a regularly written book but a collection of articles of an author, who has to be studied by every thoughtful reader. No library and no person, who purchases good books, can afford to dispense with this volume, which is one of a series of Gandhiji's writings.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

GUIDE TO STUDY A CHANGING WORLD

The student of modern society in the national or international sphere has been given a valuable guide to the immense resource of documentation which the League of Nations affords him, in a manual recently issued by M. A. C. de Breycha-Vauthier: 'Sources of Information'—a handbook on the publications of the League of Nations.

Professor Shotwell, of Columbia University, says in his preface: "The fact that this (i.e., the League's) collection furnishes materials for the study of domestic problems within the national States as well as those in the field of international relations is already well-known to serious students of the sociological, economic and political problems of the modern world. This is not wholly true, of course, of the purely technical documents or agreements which Governments make with each other, but it is true of the realities with which these documents deal. Economics, public health, finance and even questions of security and disarmament are at bottom the expression of national facts and the need for adjustment to other similar facts in a changing world. Nowhere is this fact better illustrated than in the trend of the documents of the League of Nations. They have now become an indispensable source for the study of major problems that find expression in national policy to-day."

League publications consist of: (a) reports of treaties entered into by States Members, the 'Treaty Series,' published in pursuance of Article 18 of the Covenant; (b) proceedings of the Council, the Assembly, the numerous standing Commissions and Committees, 'ad hoc' sub-committees and special commissions of enquiry, some political in nature, but many more dealing with problems of modern public economy; (c) accounts of the course of League work issued by the Secretariat; (4) special studies on problems, particularly in the technical fields, issued by the Secretariat. These studies fall into two main categories: (1) original material, resulting either from the Secretariat's investigations or from the work of experts appointed by the League, (2) adaptations—i.e., collections of statistics and other data from various countries, arranged so as to facilitate comparison, or collections of texts and translations. A good many of these publications are used for the preparation of agreements. They contain original information coming from Government authorities or responsible bodies in every quarter of the globe and their matter is non-existent elsewhere in similar form. The League Secretariat commands a number of languages and its members maintain contact with highly qualified experts in all countries.

M. Breycha-Vauthier rightly points out that "the League does not publish propaganda. Its publications are based exclusively on facts. They differ, however, from many national official publications in supplying not only data, but conclusions based thereon; the range of such conclusions naturally depends, however, on the terms of reference of the responsible committees, their composition and the nature of the questions with which they deal."

PRIMERS FOR ADULTS

LOKA-POTHI Book I: By Jugatram Dave and Narhari Parikh Published as above for the Gujarat Adult Education Committee; pp. 52. Price 1 anna.

This is a primer for the illiterate adult of Gujarat. Though the child and the adult must master the same script, yet after that is acquired the adult must be presented with a reading matter of a type suitable to his age and environments. The children's primer is too simple for him to be attractive. So he needs a different kind of reader. To my knowledge this is the third attempt of its type. Gijubhai Badheka's (Dakshinamurti) "Let us Read" Series and Dhumaketu's Gurjar Granth Ratna Mala) "Let us All Learn" Series being the other two.

I think that our experience in this movement is not deep enough to be able to assess the relative merits of the several series. They all attempt in their own way to introduce matters important in the village or urban worker's life in their readers. Doubtless every new edition will show some improvement. As every attempt is made to make the books, cheap, I suppose they will be popular.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

A GUIDE TO MANGALORE

MANGALORE: A Fascinating Vision of West Coast Loveliness. Published by the Basel Mission Press and Book Depot, Canara, Ltd., Mangalore, S. K.

Mangalore, the well-known port on the West Coast and headquarters of the South Kanara district, is undoubtedly one of the beauty spots of the Southern Peninsula. The physical charms of the town and the villages surrounding it are well described by Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who has written an "Appreciation" of this excellent guide-book, in the following terms:

"For miles and miles the country is one big field of radiant green or mellowing gold. Flowing water, running brooks, gushing waterfalls, vast meadows, waving palms, these form the common sights."

But its scenic charms are not the only attractions of the town. Its historical and cultural associations are equally of unique interest. The town appears to have got its name from the temple of Mangaladevi which is reputed to have been established by Machchendranath, the guru of Gorakhanath, the two great saints of the Nath sect of Upper India. Indeed, on a hill nearby the town there are tomb-temples of these saints, which become great centres of pilgrimage to members of the order once in twelve years. In more recent times, during the days of the Vijayanagar empire and, still later in the reigns of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan, the importance of the port as a naval base steadily increased and it saw more than one engagement, first with the Portuguese and later with the English, who finally became its masters. Mangalore to-day is a busy trading as well as industrial town, with scores of tile factories, weaving establishments and coffee and cashew-nut curing workshops.

In the district, not far from Mangalore, there are several Jain monuments, including two mono-

(Continued on Page 15)

VEDANTA MOVEMENT IN THE WEST

TALKS WITH SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. Pp. XVI and 397. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

WITH THE SWAMIS IN AMERICA. By a Western Disciple. Pp. 100. Price, Ans. 12.

Both published by Swami Pavitrananda, Advaita Ashram, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas.

The first of these two works embodies the notes of lengthy conversations on spiritual topics which some of the Bengali disciples of Swami Vivekananda had with the Swami after his return to India from his historic visit to the United States of America and Europe. These "talks", which were originally in Bengali and which are now issued in a handy form in their English rendering, are of high interest to all students of spiritualism, besides throwing further light on the many-sided and amazingly vital personality of the great Swami.

The second work, which is written by a Western disciple, records the impressions left on the mind of the writer and other fellow disciples, first by Swami Vivekananda and later by Swamis Abhedananda, Saradananda and Turiyananda, with whom they came in contact during the Swami's stay in America. Most of the work is taken up with the narration of the experiences gained by the writer in the company of Swami Turiyananda at the Shanti Ashrama, a Vedanta "retreat" founded near San Francisco by the Swami for the benefit of spiritual aspirants. The pen-picture of the Swami, who was a direct disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, is of a truly entrancing nature. The work incidentally also throws interesting light on the growth and progress of the Vedanta movement initiated by Swami Vivekananda in America.

Pleasant Homes

Beds Take Center Of The Stage

We resent a lot of beds we see—from a decorative point of view at least. Because they take the center of the stage whether they can live up to it or not. That's because so many bedrooms are on the smallish side these days, but that should be all the more reason for considering well the place of the bed in the picture.

Play It Up Or Down

A truly noble bed deserves the spotlight of course, so give it the best position in the room and play it up with worthy trappings. But just an ordinary bed that's there just because you need a place to sleep should be played down as much as possible because at best, since it's big, it's going to take up an awful lot of space.

If it's a wood bed that's not too good and not too bad and

BOYKIN 6-2

Framing the bed with importance.

must be used as is, then place it where it won't be the first object the eye falls on when entering the room. And have the spread in the same tone value as either the floor or the walls.

To Your Heart's Desire

If the bed is an out and out eyesore, count your blessings, for then you can completely do it over to your heart's desire. Off with the headboard entirely, then turn the whole business around and let the earstwhile footboard serve as the head (because it's lower). Now then, either paint or paper the headboard, or else pad it and upholster it, make some interesting cushions and a spread to match the headboard—and voila! The lack of a footboard will automatically make the bed intrude less on the room—so will the lower headboard.

If an iron or brass bed is your cross, the answer is a slip cover for head and foot boards—in fact may be that's the best way to deal with any problem bed.

And consider the matter of bringing the bed into the architectural design of the room, by an alcove, if possible—achieve it by book shelves at either side which can "face" either the bedroom involved or an adjoining room. Or create the effect of an alcove by using a panel. A draped wall canopy is another effective way to bring the bed into the design of the room—consider the use of informal fabrics for such a canopy. And don't, if you can help it, have the bed face the windows.

BOYKIN A-16A

The newest thing in pianos —a specially perfected met hod of covering a piano in any fabric or material that you need to complete your scheme of decoration. Here a small modern piano is co vered in chintz to match th at used on the walls.

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VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

5-22

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks a middleman is be who stands between an arguing couple.

WORLD HEALTH AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Singapore—The Cross-Roads Of Disease

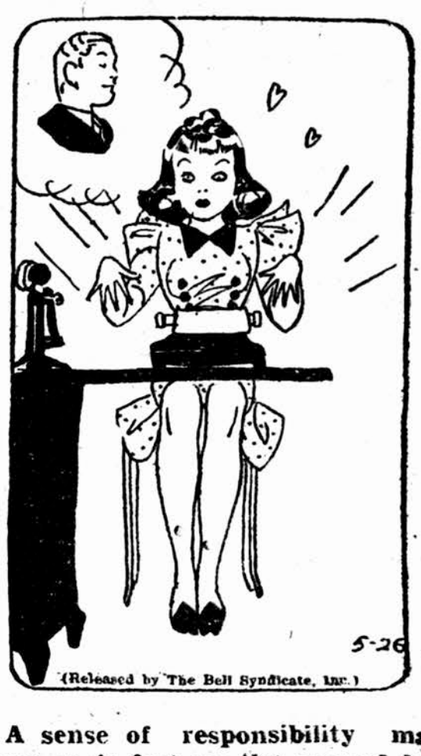
One of the features of the inauguration of he League pavilion at the New York World's Fair was the opening of the room where the remarkable work of the Health Organisation is exhibited.

On that occasion, Dr. Th. Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, commented on the work of the Health Organisation, for which one of the five rooms in the pavilion has been reserved. After recalling that, less than forty years ago, there was no international health machinery, he pointed out that, at present, there are several international agencies which complement and supplement each other in the prevention of disease. One of these is the League's Eastern Bureau at Singapore, a town which has been called the "Cross-roads of Disease." The information supplied by the Bureau is of fundamental importance in the preventive work which is being carried out in close co-operation by the various international organisations, as well as by the Governments themselves

Dr. Parran then spoke of the activities of the Anti-epidemic Commission in China, and recalled that the Health Organisation had also given technical assistance to Spain, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, etc. "These countries," he said, "welcomed the assistance of an international organisation of which they formed a part. They were able, through the League, to obtain the services of the greatest experts from other countries, whose only object was to help them."

Dr. Parran gave an outline of the Health Organisation's activities in the field of biological standardisation, syphilis and nutrition. He recalled that, in 1926, he himself had been a member of an international group of health officers which had been invited by the League to study the health and medical institutions of Denmark. Such collective study tours had been most useful by the daily exchange of information and experience which occurred. At the same time, the opportunity of having one's work examined by the critical eyes of an experienced outsider was invaluable, and Dr. Parran hoped that the League would find the means to maintain this important aspect of its work.

"REST and change are good for people," said the wife as she rose in the night to go through her husband's pockets. "I've had a rest, and now I think I'll have a little change."



5-26

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

A sense of responsibility may keep one's feet on the ground but since irresponsibility keeps one's head in the clouds it would appear to do more for one's posture.

A Page For Women

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

Every Woman Should Respect The Rights Of Her Child!

By MISS ALICE SIQUEIRA

Every child is born with the inherent rights of citizenship, in the land of his birth. He is not subject to the laws of his land, until he has attained a certain age, but he is subject to the laws made by his parents. Different parents make different set of laws, which their children must obey, and obey unquestioningly. Yet most parents are not competent to make laws, not possessing the required knowledge. The laws of the land are made after great deliberation on the part of those who are competent to make them. The opposition party attack the framers of these laws if they are found to have any flaw in them; yet how highhanded and irresponsible are the laws made by parents for the children they love so much! Every child has the right to live under laws fit for human beings, laws that will help them to grow up as right thinking, useful and law abiding citizens, to grow up as men and women of good character and personality. Most parents have not the faintest idea of training their offsprings towards such an ideal.

Solomon's Laws Antiquated!

King Solomon, who is supposed to have been one of the wisest of men, who ever lived, whose proverbs are quoted every day, and have been quoted for the last two thousand years and more, evidently did not know as much about the training of children, as any kindergarten school mistress of modern times does, because he was brutal enough to say "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

Motherhood Means Knowledge!

No person should take up the responsibilities and duties of a parent without some knowledge of the bringing up of children, and it is the first duty of the state to teach parents this the most essential of all knowledge. In imbibing this knowledge the parents are also doing their duty by the state. Little children, the three foot citizens are whipped, till the flesh rises in swelling stripes all over their tender bodies, not a single person says a word, not even an old maid whimpers. Apart from the physical suffering, think of the brutalizing influence of whipping, the terrible mental and moral damages done to society and the state in general!

If the tail of a cow is wrung, or if an infirm horse falls down through sheer exhaustion, immediately there are many to interfere, and the crowd sympathises and encourages the humane person, who stops the cruelty.

A False Argument

But a man might box the ears of his child, slap his face, thrash him unmercifuly in full view of the public, and there is not a single person to protest, or come to the assistance of the poor innocent. People pass by saying 'he is his father' as if that fact excuses his cruelty and brutality. If any one remonstrates with the benign father, he says, "He is my son, do you love him more than I?" That argument he thinks irrefutable, and straightaway proceeds to demonstrate still further his parental love, by finishing up the for the children of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow.

In Case Of A Prisoner!

If one prisoner is whipped, immediately hundreds rush into print, reverend gentlemen, venerables, philanthropists, humanitarians, politicians, publicists, they raise a bowl that reaches the foot stool of the throne, they create a hubbub and a hullabaloo, that confuses even the astute and cool headed members of Parliament. But when thousands of thrashing with a few more complicated slaps, often to the accompaniment of well chosen abuses for his wicked and ungrateful son, and the latter is led to believe that he is the most despicable reprobate in the world! Alas for the use of abusive language! Not only do the father and the child think that the argument of a father's right over the child is irrefutable, but the passers-by seem to think so too, for they pass by in silent acquiescence. Even the mother does not interfere

Froebel and Montessori came to the child's rescue in the school-room, but none has come to its rescue in the home, yet the teacher did not exercise such absolute powers over the child, as did and still do, the parents. The Emancipation Act set free all the slaves in the British Empire, but there are still the three foot domestic slaves, the children, victims of their parents' whims, ignorance and misguided justices.

Causes And Remedy

Let us examine the causes for which children are beaten. The chief causes are either disobedience or mischief. We need not consider here the other causes, such as the impatience or brutality of parents.

We begin with the hypothesis that all children are born with healthy minds. The more healthy the child's mind and the greater his intelligence, the more curious it is. Its desire for something makes it do something which is not good for it, and it is told not to do it. It does not understand the reason of the prohibition, and if it is independent and bold

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Attractive Beach Sandals

Every woman wants to have fashionable beach sandals. Here is your chance to be first in style. You will find them perfectly simple to crochet. With our embroidery chart you will find making them an enjoyable task. They are made to fit every size foot. The soles can be purchased at most stores.

Sadhona Bose

The Famous INDIAN DANCER

Recommends OATINE FACE CREAM

QUALITY CREAM for FASTIDIOUS WOMEN

Medical Etiquette

(By Professor T. G Moorhead, M.D., F.R.C.P,I, In "Irish Medical Association Centenary And Exhibition Number")

TO many members of the public the term medical etiquette conveys the idea of a code of rules which have been framed with the primary object of protecting the interests of the members of the medical profession. These rules are regarded as being some what unreasonable, difficult to understand and in their general purport inimical to the interests of lay men. They are, moreover, believed to limit the freedom of lay people in the choice of the medical advice which they desire to obtain.

Now nothing could be further from the truth than the above-mentioned beliefs. A very cursory examination of the customs and traditions which constitute the code of medical ethics will convince any unprejudiced observer that they have grown up entirely for the purpose of protecting the interests of the individual patient whether in private or in hospital practice. Here it should be stated that the term medical etiquette is a misnomer and that the term medicine ethics what should actually be employed. It must further be stated that no exact code of written rules exists, and that medical ethics merely consist in the application to a single profession of the general rules which guide the conduct of civilised persons in relation to one another. It will be plain that in a profession which comes so intimately in contact with human life in all its phases, both of joy and sorrow, that habits and customs are bound to evolve from experience to guide the relationship of the doctor to his patient and of one medical man to another. Bit by bit these habits and customs have become crystallized, and though they vary from time to time in changing circumstances, their main principles have remained the same since the dawn of medical history. Hippocrates is generally regarded as the Father of medicine, and since his day there has been handed down to us an Oath which is called the Hippocratic Oath.

Hippocratic Oath

This Oath he is supposed to have administered to all his pupils before granting them the permission to engage in medical practice. The Oath has come down to us in two or three forms, according as it was administered in later times to Pagans or to Christians, but its main tenets are the same. The Oath is as follows:—

"I swear by Apollo Physician, by Asclepius, by Health, by Panacea, and by all the gods and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will carry out, according to my ability and judgment, this oath and this indenture.

"To hold my teacher in this art equal to my own parents; to make him partner in my livelihood; when he is in need of money to share mine with him; to consider his family as my own brothers and to teach them this art, if they want to learn it, without fee or indenture; to impart, precept, oral instruction, and all other instruction to my own sons, the sons of my teacher, and to indentured pupils, but to nobody else. I will use treatment to help the sick according to my ability and judgment, but never with a view to injury and wrong-doing. Neither will I administer a poison to anybody when asked to do so, nor will I suggest such a course. Similarly, I will not give a woman a pessary to cause abortion. But I will keep pure and holy both my life and my art.

"I will not use the knife, not even, verily, on sufferers from stone, but I will give place to such as are craftsmen therein.

"Into whatsoever houses I enter I will enter to help the sick and I will abstain from all intentional wrong-doing and harm, especially from abusing the bodies of man or woman, bond or free.

"And whatsoever I shall see or hear in the course of my profession, as well as outside my profession in my intercourse with men, if it be what should not be published abroad I will never divulge, holding such things to be holy secrets.

"Now if I carry out this oath and break it not, may I gain for ever reputation among all men for my life and for my art; but if I transgress it and forswear myself, may the opposite befall me."

Now at the present day some portions of this Oath may be superfluous, and on the other hand, the Oath might be improved by various additions. But the principles which it embodies and the spirit which it breathes forth are the same principles and the same spirit to which the medical profession still give allegiance. It is quite unnecessary to examine every Clause of this Oath in detail, but one or two are worth consideration.

"I will use treatment to help the sick according to m. ability and judgment, but never with a view to injury and wrong-doing; into whatsoever houses I enter I will enter to help the sick."

In these two short sentences we find stated what should be the object of every medical man. He enters the house not primarily for any fee or reward, but in order to help the sick, and he must always act with ability and judgment. In other words, it is his duty to keep himself abreast of modern developments in his science and in his art in order that his patients may benefit to the fullest possible extent by his knowledge and advice. He must keep his life pure and holy, for the profession of medicine is one to which a man should dedicate all his talents, realising that in order to help the sick as far as he is capable, it is essential that he should keep his body fit and his mind alert.

All this, whether one calls it ethics or etiquette, embodies a spirit of broad humanity rather than a spirit of selfishness and self-protection.

Secrecy

Then as regards the Clause of Secrecy, it is universally recognized that a doctor should keep whatsoever knowledge he learns of his patients or his patients' affairs strictly to himself. A "talking" doctor soon becomes talked about himself, and that in no complimentary way. No patient likes to think that the condition of his health may become the subject of gossip as a result of indiscretions on the part of the doctor whom he has consulted. This secrecy is more indeed than a mere matter of honour, it is a matter of great public importance, for many patients would refrain from seeking aid in their troubles if they felt that they could not rely on the discretion of their doctor.

Occasionally indeed the determination to keep one's mouth shut involves one in some degree of obliquy. Inquisitive friends and relatives not infrequently desire information about a patient's condition and may be extremely annoyed when the information they seek is refused. As a rule, however, a little tact will enable one to evade one's inquisitor without giving offence, and one is always entitled to say that you will freely

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"I was afraid my husband's cold would keep him in bed for days!"

My husband could hardly breathe because of the congestion in his head. So I asked my chemist what was good to stop a cold
"I always recommend Mistol," he said, "because its soothing medication never fails to heal the irritated membranes and open clogged nasal passages."
I brought home a bottle and immediately after my husband put a few drops in his nose, he could breathe easily again!
And just to be sure I wouldn't catch my husband's cold, I took Mistol, too.

Now, with the help of Mistol,

WE NEVER CATCH COLD!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

M72

World News From Across The Seas

(By Our London Correspondent)

Mr. Winston Churchill, Admiral Sir Roger Keys and others were dining together.

"When I took King George V. down in a submarine", began Mr. Churchill.

"When I took King George down", interrupted Sir Roger.

In fact they took the King down together, as long ago as 1913, when he inspected the Home Fleet at Portland. Mr. Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Roger Keys was the Commodore commanding submarines.

They knew that they would be criticised for allowing the King to do what at the time was still considered dangerous. And both went down so that if the King did not come back there would be nobody left to criticise.

Except for the fact that there was fog off Portland Bill, which occasioned some alarm to those on shore, the descent went off without trouble.

* * * *

The establishment of Lord Perth's new department is raising a difficult problem of accommodation at the Foreign Office.

Short of allotting the recently constructed A. R. P. shelters in the basement to the Information Department, there seemed no means of providing, for the considerable staff Lord Perth will require. As a result, it has been decided to house the main part of his staff in Belgrave square.

Lord Perth and his immediate personal staff will work at the Foreign Office. And it will be inside the Foreign Office that decisions on policy will be taken. The Belgrave-square office will be principally concerned with disseminating information.

* * * *

Mr. Justice Bucknill, when he presides at the "Thetis" inquiry, will recall another shipping inquiry at which he appeared before a Wreck Commissioner and three assessors.

This was when the yacht "Islander" was lost off the Cornish coast nine years ago, and Commander H. D. King, M.P., and five others were drowned. Sir Alfred, then a well-known junior, appeared for the Board of Trade. By his handling of the case, described at the time as ruthlessly searching, he greatly increased his reputation.

His sole publication is "The Law relating to Tug and Tow." This was condensed for students by a barrister, who called it "The Law relating to the Carriage of Goods by Sea in a Nutshell."

* * * *

Three cows with sets of false teeth will be taken 3,000 miles from Voroshilovgrad in the Ukraine for the Soviet's great All-Union Agricultural Show which opens at Moscow in August.

The exhibition has been under construction for three years and was originally planned to open in the summer of 1937. It is now nearing completion on a huge tract of land on the outskirts of Moscow.

There will be exhibits from every part of the country, designed to show the progress in agriculture under the Soviet.

* * * *

The Italians have developed the German system of giving a review of events in English by wireless.

Their review is broadcast on Sunday night. The latest one said that the difficulty in Tientsin was due to the determination of Britain to make an alliance with the Soviet Union. That was why Japan caused the present trouble.

They said, too, that Britain stood alone and that France had sent a friendly note to Japan. And they declared that tension between Poland and Germany had eased owing to Papal intervention.

* * * *

A painting of Mr. D. R. Grenfell, Labour M. P. was brought to the House of Commons recently by Ernest Neuschul. the Sudetenland artist, and was much admired.

Mr Grenfell has done much for the Czechoslovakian refugees and they will formally present the portrait to him at Swansea shortly. Neuschul has painted well-known people in Czechoslovakia including Dr Benes, and President Masaryk. He was enable to come to England two months ago through the aid of Mr. Grenfell

* * * *

The Lords and Commons cricket team lost its first London match of the season when they played a strong I Zingari team at the Oval. None of the five M. P. members of the side did much to stave off defeat.

No M. P bowled during the I Zingari innings, which was declared at 249 for four In batting, Major Lloyd George, who made 27, and Mr. C. S. Taylor. who used the long handle to score 12 at the end of the innings, were the only two to reach double figures.

Major G. H. M. Cartwright, a former House of Lords Cledk, saved the side from ignominy. After bowling right through the I Zinggari innings, he went on to moke a not-out century. with Lord Ebisham stonewalling gamely. Parliamentary hopes of a draw rose, but Lord Ebbisham was bowled with 10 minutes still to do. The side was all out for 198.

* * * *

In Rome, one morning lately, the sun was shining brightly. The sky was dazzling blue, with not a trace of cloud.

A distinguished Italian, enjoying the lovely weather, was astonished to see approaching him along the Via Vittorio Emmanuele a figure swathed in a water-proof.

The collar was up The crouching posture of the shoulders suggested a man shielding himself against a violent rainstorm. As he came nearer, the astonishment grew The man in the macintosh was the Duce!

"Good morining, Duce", said the first man. "May I ask why you wear a waterproof on this beautiful morning?"

The Duce fixed upon him his magnetic eyes. "Ah,' he said. "in Berlin it is raining."

* * * *

Eighty-one-year-old Bishop of London's advice to the English girls:

"Take one day at a time and trust the Holy Spirit to see you through."

* * * *

A postal "museum" will be one of the features of the Rome Uni-

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HINDUSTANT GUJARATI DICTIONARY

RASHTRA BHASHANO GUJARATI KOSH—Compiled by Maganbhai Prabhudas Desai, Registrar Gujarat Vidyapith; Published as above for the Gujarat Vidyapith: pp. 367 and x. Price Rs. 1|8.

This is a handy little Hindustani-Gujarati Dictionary, neatly printed and containing about 15,320 entries. It will soon become indispensable to all Gujarati students of Hindustani. It contains words both of Sanskrit origin and Arabic or Persian origin, as well as other current words. The dictionary is not meant for great scholars; and so words not used in popular literature do not find much place in it.

I have known several Hindustani words, which are used in Gujarati either in a different or wrong sense, or in a mutilated form. They are so used even by scholars. So, when Gujaratis begin to speak or write Hindustani, they are apt to use these words in the Gujarati form or sense, little doubting that they are committing mistake. It would be useful if a dictionary of this kind gave in a appendix a list of such words, with their correct Hindustani forms and meanings.

LIVING HOLIDAYS

JIVATA T'HEVARO. By D. B. Kalelkar: Published by the same as above. 3rd enlarged edition. pp. 319. Price 12 annas.

The first two editions of this book included only the first section of this volume. They proved to be good sellers. The title means Living Holidays. Our holidays, like our village industries, have been dying out during the last generation. Kaka Saheb presents in this volume (i) a list of holidays, which are not still dead, and ought not to be allowed to die, and (ii) the manner in which they ought to be celebrated in the present times. Naturally he has given them a modern face, in the same way as the A.I.S.A. or the A.I.V.I.A. gives to the Charkha and the village industries. Also he has added a few new holidays, which have come into existence lately as national observances: e.g., the National Week, the Gandhi Week, the Anniversaries of Dadabhoy Naoroji, Tilak, Gokhale and others. Kaka Saheb has a peculiar way of presenting his themes, which is highly appreciated by all those, who love and adore the past and are, yet, willing to progress with the times. He is orthodox, without being conservative; and where he appears to be heterodox, he is without the drawbacks of a destructive critic or an uncontrolled free-thinker. This is a reason why the book has been very popular in Gujarati. The present edition is enlarged by the addition of more than three times its former matter. The additional matter is made up of Kaka Saheb's writings from time to time on the various great men and women, who have been preserved in the national memory through such holidays. There is every reason to hope that the book will be as popular as its former editions.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

A GUIDE TO MANGALORE

(Continued From Page 11)

lith statues, 42 and 32 ft. high respectively, and several temples of much architectural beauty. These and innumerable other attractions of the district are described in this guide-book, which is beautifully printed on art paper and sumptuously got-up, with numerous illustrations. The Basel Mission Press has made a name for itself in high grade printing and the present publication fully maintains the standard.

INDIA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

"A PLEA FOR RESEARCH FOR THE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY". By Chandra Prakash Gupta, B.Sc., etc.

This booklet is published by the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. It gives more a detailed history of the Philippine Sugar Industry than any indication as to the author's ideas about the research requirements of the Indian Sugar Industry. It is well-known that our country is far behind times in its industrial development, and that our most important national industries have yet much to learn from Western countries regarding the utility of their byeproducts, etc. Sugar industry is of national importance, and it is now high time that those interested in it—both industrialists and technologists—paid immediate attention to bring it up to the high standard of efficiency obtaining in Java and Hawaii But it cannot attain that standard. If—as the author points out—one-third of a rupee only is spent after research. The booklet would have been more useful if Mr. Gupta had given detailed and full information about the research work in sugar industry, that has been done and is being done in Philippine Islands and other sugar producing countries, which he may have visited.

P. S. DESAI.

MUSIC DIRECTORY

MUSIC DIRECTORY OF INDIA. (Published by L. M. Furtado & Co., Ltd. Kalbadevi, Bombay).

A useful compilation that is not Perfect or complete, but it does not claim to be so: as it is intended to publish it annually, useful additions can be included in the next edition. Furtado's have made an attempt in the right direction by covering new ground. The Directory section is most useful for reference, and rightly includes teachers of both Western and Indian music. Particulars about regulations, syllabus, etc., of the Trinity College Examinations will prove very useful to music students. The dictionary of musical terms at the end occupies about two-thirds of the little volume; it would be a mistake to repeat it in the next annual number, although it is a welcome addition in this issue. Description of works, specially of those performed during the year by the Symphony Orchestra and at other places, may well be substituted next year, or brief notes on various great composers would not be out of place. The book is commended to those interested as a good effort in the proper direction.

A Short Story

RELEASE

By A. V. RAO

It was the abnormally hot summer of '36. A young man lay sprawling on a cot, cursing the heat and the dust, the *lu* and the glare. Dull white-washed walls, iron-sheeted window-panes, rough brick-floor, all exuded heat.

Ram Kishan sprawled restlessly. It was no use waving the fan. A draught of cool water from the surai and a quiet smoke were far better.

"Tumne Mujako Prema Sikaya ....." Love-lorn swain and wheezy gramophone....on and on it drones. 'You taught me to love.' Won't it ever stop? Once, twice, thrice—O God! It *must* stop now. Maddening stifling refrain.

'You taught me to love.' Krishna—When shall I sweep her out of my mind? Provoking little vixen. Taught her to love? No such luck. She talks and chatters, smiles and titters, but no more! Curse her—Curse all women! And her father—petty Rai Saheb—slimy toad—sweating hands and smooth words—headlines in the papers—'Congress Socialist Marries Rai Saheb's Daughter.' Pah! Marriage—it is out of the question.

Feel sorry for the kid though—engaged to Jumna Prasad—son of Rai Bahadur Madhav Prasad Khare. Marriage in high society—numerous messages—from the Minister of Education and the Home Member, from Rajas and Commissioners, from Deputy Collectors and District Judges—Wedding Gifts—At Home! And Krishna weeping out her heart in a corner, getting used to 'Society' and her God—Jumna Prasad, M.A., LL.B. A tragic farce.....

'Leave your home, Krishna and come with me....'

"No, it can't be done. What will mother say? And father will storm and rave and threaten. A disgrace to the family—a scandal all over the province. No, No! I can't"

Better give it up, Ram Kishan. Don't be a fool.

"Tumne Mujako Prema Sikaya, Tumne...." There it goes again. Can't sleep—Can't get out—I wish I were dead.

Steps on the stairs. It must be Sushil. No one else crazy enough to stir out in this baking hell.

"Ah, Sushil! What brings you here now?"

Sushil made for the Surai the first thing and took a long, long drink.

Then, "What has come over you, Ram Kishan? Gopal tells me you won't come to the strikers' meeting. Where's the harm? You needn't speak. We shall watch and melt away if there's trouble. Wish I could break these gagging orders, but what's the gain? I can do better work outside prison. Come along to the Park at six. We will watch the fun."

Ram Kishan coughed and spat out of the window.

"Meetings and speeches! I am tired of it all. Talk, talk, talk! You dare not say a word you would like to. Push your thoughts in, choke them, bury them ten feet deep! What's the use of anything....There is nothing else in this damned country but repression—frustration. Keep 'chup' here—Keep 'chup' there. No, I won't go....."

Sushil listened impatiently.

"Ram Kishan, you are childish. The *lu* has gone to your brain. Well, I can't stop here arguing—I must go to Girdhar—he is sure to come. Think over it—you have still four hours...."

"All right....Go and be damned"!

The door banged. Slow steps plodded down—fading, jading into the limitless seething sprawling noon.....

Meetings and speeches! I am sick of the whole show. Say what you want to say and you are clapped into jail. Section this, section that....Sedition, breach of the peace, security.....All ways lead to Rome—to Mecca—to Government House—and to jail.

There's nothing in politics—nothing in love—nothing in life.

Give her up, you fool. Forget her, cast her out of your mind!

A blank despair seized Ram Kishan. No way out of this feverish existence.

No way?

I can be a 'Sannyasi'—ashes and dust, the beggar's bowl. Live on scraps and blessings, no never!

Settle down to practice. Ram Kishan, Pleader....Advocate. Nice sign-board. One among scores in the same street. Wait for the fly to walk into the parlour. Cobwebs on the ceiling. One, two, four years. No flies yet. The Bar Library—stale jests and eternal talk of lawyers' fees and munsiffs' transfers. Vegetate in black alpaca and white bands.

Thank goodness, I gave it up right at the start.

Or.....why not recant, apologize? Get testimonials, recommendations.....cadge, wheedle, coax, flatter the gods that be and become a junior clerk in the Secretariat?

No, better to court jail....cut myself off from the world. Maybe I shall become sane again.

* * * *

The clock-tower in the park pointed to six. A crowd of twenty or thirty workmen in dust brown clothes were gathered near a platform—expectant, talking, gesticulating. There was no one on the platform. Half a dozen young men in Khaddar caps with a small red flag hesitantly peeping out....It looked as if nothing was going to happen. Women sat in the shade of trees and children played about in distant corners. A few men lazed on the seats—the usual ne'er-do-weel and gossips. If one looked about carefully, as Ram Kishan going along the road that ran to the South of the park did, he could see six or seven policemen waiting in twos near the shops, rather casual and tired-looking. Well, thought Ram Kishan, I shall provide you work, or is it fun? The order served on him in the morning crackled in the pocket of his shirt.

As he entered the park and approached the platform, Sushil detached himself from his friends and came towards him.

"So here you are! You *have* come after all. Yes. Let us watch the fun. No arrests to-night. What is the use of getting locked up in jail? We shall obey the order and yet, we shall *not* obey it. We can't make a speech or mount the platform. But surely we can talk to these workmen here. The police can't stop us, can they?"

Sushil seemed highly satisfied with his own cleverness, Ram Kishan thought. Yet he was no coward....he had borne 'lathi' blows at Charbagh when the Simon Commission came....He was barely fifteen then....There was something to be said for caution ...for quiet work in groups and cells avoiding all demonstrations and speeches....All is fair in love and war and politics...But, for himself, there was no way to peace except the one that led to prison....

"No, Sushil, you are wrong. Your tactics are puerile. We *must* demonstrate, fight and seek arrest ....I am going to break this order. No gag for me."

"Ram, you are a fool. Why do you want to rot in jail? You can do better work here."

Ram Kishan said nothing. He mounted the platform and began his speech. Within two minutes, a crowd formed Men came from all over the park, from the road.

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ODD SPOTS

HISTORY IN STONE

In the Black Hills of South Dakota there is a range of mountains composed of granite which is gradually being turned into the strangest sculpture gallery in the world.

For many years Gutzon Borglum and his son have been at work on the precipitous sides of the mountain carving portraits of America's most famous presidents for the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Already the faces of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt are complete, each of the faces being sixty feet high.

Nearby are George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

The Borglums work in cradles suspended from the top of the precipice. A certain amount of stone is broken away by small charges of dynamite. Then they get to work with pneumatic drills like those used for breaking up concrete roads. The final touches are given by hand.

In addition to the portraits, the Borglums propose to carve in letters three feet high a 500-word history of America which was specially written for them by ex-President Coolidge. Geologists have been asked to give an opinion as to how long the portraits will last, and though opinions have differed considerably, the most modest estimate is half a million years. Future generations may be as puzzled by these gigantic figures as we are to-day by the mysterious colossal statues of Easter Island.

WILL SIR BYRAMJI FACE FACTS?—BOMBAY PROVINCE WELCOMES NATIONAL COMMISSIONER —INVESTITURE OF THE TENDERFOOT

The Organising Commissioner wrote a detailed review of the present Scout situation in India and it was published in the "Times of India." Sir Byramji's reply to this letter reveals that he is not prepared to face facts and will continue to remain in illusions created in his mind by the ill-informed members of the B. P. Staff.

Sir Byramji begins his letter by saying that the B.P. leaders do not yet know why the H.S.A. wants the deletion of the pledge to King-Emperor. I am sure the following will not convince Sir Byramji, but the entire intelligent public will bear out the stand against the pledge by the national scouts.

That Pledge

(1) Firstly Sir Byramji says that scouts throughout the British Empire take the scout pledge to the political head of the British Empire. This is entirely untrue since the Scouts of South Africa no longer take the pledge to the Emperor. Except the Ulsterians, the Irish scouts do not take the pledge. During the last year the Scottish Scout Commissioner had to issue a circular stating that scoutmasters who do not desire to take the Loyalty Oath should not be compelled to do so. The opposition to the Pledge by British Labour is well-known. One of the highest officials of the Girl Guide World Hq. told the President of the I.N.S.A. in England that she will be glad if the pledge to the King-Emperor is removed since it had caused great trouble in Spain, Roumania, etc.

(2) Even if the pledge is taken all over the British Empire, narrow visioned leaders of the Movement do no good to the great movement by shutting their eyes to present day reality. It is idle to expect that India will now willingly agree to an objectionable pledge after her experience and disillusionment about Empire ideals.

(3) Why is a scout in the British Empire asked to pledge loyalty to the King-Emperor, when the minimum pledge required by the International Bureau is to God and Country alone? Why do not the Scouts of America and France swear any loyalty to their Presidents? The idea behind the sponsors of the Movement in the British Empire was to exploit the young for the political purpose of Great Britain. Such a thing is no longer to be tolerated even if the two scout movements were to remain disunited for ever.

(4) If India were a genuine Dominion and Great Britain had not always betrayed her pledged word the situation would have been perhaps different. If leaders of the nation were to accept the Statute of Westminster then the H.S.A. may be induced to take the Empire pledge, but certainly not till then, except under one circumstance.

H. S. A. Scouts in Camp.

The meal that leads to National Unity.

(5) If the real difference between the two Associations is of the pledge alone, let the B. P. Scouts accept the Constitution of the H.S.A. and then let the elected National Council decide what the Pledge shall be.

(6) The true interest of Scouting lies in drawing boys and girls to take advantage of the Movement. The H. S. A. is satisfied, and the entire Indian public will stand behind them in the statement that thousands of boys and girls will refuse to wear the Scout Uniform, and their parents will refuse to let them become scouts if they were to be compelled to take the Pledge of Slavery

(7) The chief reason for altering the promise is that it is done in answer to the demand of public opinion. In the past Scouting suffered from a want of public support of great men and important institutions. The change has more than been justified by the response it has brought from men and institutions who count: the loss of sympathy of place-seekers and plutocrats is negligible and of no consequence

It can be asserted that the B. P. Movement will serve no purpose by raising the issue of the Promise, because the change is a settled fact and cannot even form part of discussions in case they should ever arise. The H.S.A. does not want them. In fact on the basis of the Promise, the Scout world is divided into two irreconcilable blocks of Loyalists and Nationalists and a compromise between these is not at all desirable or possible.

Amusing Illusion

Sir Byramji then makes two other oft repeated assertions. The first of these is the amusing illusion that three lacs of scouts are yet members of the discarded B. P. Movement; and that the H. S. A. numbers are merely in name, and the support it gets is nominal.

The mythical numbers received two great setbacks—one at the time of the C.D. movement of 1931 and the other great downfall came after the insult of Lord Baden-Powell to the Indian people. The second blow was terrible and fatal because it took away the support of public institutions and local bodies accompanied by a loss of support of the Provincial Government in

Syt. D. L. Anand Rao, Provincial Organiser, U. P.,— a most popular figure in National Scouting.

most of the Provinces. The B.P. Movernment is now almost dead in the British Provinces and what remains is the carcass which may well satisfy the dreaming propensities of men like Sir Byramji. The latest fate of the B. P. traitors in Madras ought to convince B. P. enthusiasts who yet dream of unity and amity in the Scout world.

The gulf that divides the National and the Loyalist organisation is so great that there are very few optimists in the H.S.A who believe that it can be bridged as long as the present B.P. Headquarters functions under the present leadership. Is it not adequately significant that against Sir Byramji are men like Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and Sir C. V. Mehta? Madras which is the cradle of the Scout Movement and was nursed by an enthusiastic supporter of B.P like Mrs. Annie Besant is now led by her successor Dr. G. S. Arundale on behalf of the H.S.A

Record Of Service

Sir Byramji may rest in his comfortable illusion that the H.S.A. exists in name, when 5,000 Scouts from Bombay City alone paraded before his eyes when the B.P. could not muster 4,000 Scouts from all over India to welcome their Chief B. P., who came from six thousand miles The large number of Training Camps throughout India attended by more than 4,000 scouters during the last year can well show to what destination the H.S.A. is moving. And last but not the least is the evidence that the H.S.A. has rendered service to the country in one year which is more than what the B.P. Association has rendered in twenty years.

Whether it is in the cause of Prohibition, Literacy, Safety First,

(Continued On Page 25)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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Wonderful Foretelling with Amazing accuracy: Over 100,000 tested, why not you? 1 year future with real character reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. 10 years Rs. 4. 12 years Rs. 5. State birth details or writing time. Highest testimonials. Apply: Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (11883)

Mahatma Appeals To Parsis To Help Prohibition

Assures Government Is Prepared To Meet Every Case Of Proved And Avoidable Hardship

Mahatma Gandhi writes in current "Harijan":—

How I wish Parsis shed their anger and look at the liquor policy of the Congress square in the face. If they have made it a principle to resist by all means at their disposal the Government's undoubted right to refuse to auction or sell liquor licences, there is no argument left to be advanced. It is the assertion of a principle against principle. But I hope they have taken up no such uncompromising attitude. The deputation of licensees and tappers took up no such attitude.

But apart from the question of principle there are objections raised against the working out of the policy. They are chiefly about

(a) the right to use wines for religious purposes,
(b) the right to have liquor on medical, i.e., health, grounds,
(c) racial discrimination,
(d) compensation to those who will be thrown out of employment, i.e., tappers, contractors and liquor-dealers etc
(e) the effect of the property tax on charities.

All these are pertinent questions demanding clear answers. Ministers are bound to remove every valid objection that can be advanced against the working out of the policy.

The right to use wines on religious or health grounds has always been recognised by Dr Gilder

QUESTION OF PERMITS

I understand that in law there will be no racial discrimination. It may appear to be in the administration of the law. No one will be entitled to have the permit for the asking, not even the European, if only so that the law might not be evaded. Every case will be examined on merits. Even Europeans will be expected to respect the liquor policy of the country and, wherever they can, to refrain from asking for permits. The Archbishop of Bombay, in spite of his unconvincing opposition to the closing of liquor shops, has gracefully announced that he and many under him are not going to ask for permits for their personal use. Many Protestant divines, I understand, have already announced similar self-denial. I should not be surprised if many European laymen copy the estimable example of the European divines. Nevertheless there is no doubt that in the administration of the law there will be more indulgence to Europeans than to those like Parsis for whom India has been their home for centuries. But I have not the shadow of a doubt that every genuine case will be considered with sympathy. May not the Parsis be expected to fall in with the general sentiment, especially when it conduces to the conservation of the social and economic welfare of the labouring classes? Enlightened Parsis must surely recognise the necessity of checking the drink evil while there is still time.

The points (d) and (e) cannot be dealt with at all satisfactorily without the hearty co-operation of the parties concerned. Thus, so far as the charities are concerned, it is surely up to the trustees of these charities to support their case with facts and figures. Some hardship no doubt there will be. Every tax is a hardship. But I should be surprised if any single charity is seriously affected. After all, the tax calculated to bring in from the city of Bombay about Rs. one crore is so widely distributed that no individual or corporation will be hit beyond endurance. But it is for those who contend otherwise to prove their case.

APPEAL TO PARSIS

Liquor-dealers have to present their case with full detail so as to enable the Government to deal with it. I understand that most owners of stocks of wine have not even furnished the information asked for by the Government. How is the Government to deal with them, if they will sullenly refuse to help the Government to help them? I know that the Government are taxing themselves to meet every case of proved and avoidable hardship. I use the word 'avoidable' purposely. The 'Taj' will certainly be affected but that is as much as saying that the liquor shopkeepers will be affected. The 'Taj' is a mighty liquor-dealer. The house of Tata is resourceful enough to devise other and better ways of supporting the many charities for which it is so justly famed. I daresay that the charities themselves will bear richer fruit for their being purged of questionable income from drink traffic. Let it not be said of the Parsis, known the world over as the greatest philanthropists as a class, that they lagged behind, nay actually obstructed a reform which was urgently needed for the sake of saving the helpless labouring population from social and economic ruin.

TREE CRASH KILLS DRIVER ON SPOT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fall of a giant teepul tree just when a truck was passing by was responsible for the death of the unfortunate driver this morning at about 10-30 a.m.

It appears that a sound truck belonging to Film City was proceeding from Mahalaxmi towards Tardeo Road, when the tree suddenly crashed over the sound truck smashing up the whole body of the truck which is said to have been worth Rs. 40,000.

The unfortunate driver died on the spot while another man named Sambaji Patel, who was sitting in the rear was badly injured.

Patel was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The Agripada Police are making enquiries and an inquest will be opened on Monday.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATIVES

Four Nominations For Indo-Japanese Trade Talks

In response to the Government of India's invitation to nominate representatives in connection with the forthcoming Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, have recommended the following:—

Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E. M.L.A.; Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.; Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau and Mr. T. V. Baddeley.

Only two out of these gentlemen will represent the Association at any one time.

New Fortifications And Trenches

But We're Only Laying Out Children's Playgrounds, Says Germany

German Youths Of 1918, 19 And 20 Called Before Revisionary Council: South Tyrol Problem To Be Solved?

WARSAW, July 8.

COASTAL gun emplacements are being erected with all possible speed in Danzig between Shieffenhorst and Glettkau according to the newspaper "Kurjer Warszawski."

These fortifications are in addition to the guns stated to be mounted on Bishop's Hill and the barbed wire entanglements and trenches along the Polish-Danzig frontier.

It is reported in Danzig that the police arrested 15 Czech workmen employed in fortifications in East Prussia who attempted to escape to Poland.

Laying Out Playgrounds

A telegram from Danzig says:—

Nazis still indignantly deny that arms are being imported in the Free City. They ridicule the suggestion that military preparations are being made in Bishop's Hill and other points.

According to them the work on Bishop's Hill which has been closed to public is connected with "laying out children's playgrounds."

There are no new developments here. The Nazi press suggests that Poland may be working out a plan which includes economic sanctions, but there is no confirmation of this in Polish circles.

Youths Being Called Up?

A Berlin message says:—

YOUTHS BORN IN 1918, 1919 AND 1920 HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO PRESENT THEMSELVES BEFORE THE REVISIONARY COUNCILS BEFORE SEPTEMBER 9.

THE ORDER ALSO AFFECTS THOSE IN THE 1911 TO 1917 CLASSES WHOSE PERIOD OF SERVICE HAS BEEN POSTPONED FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

Fascist Move To Pacify Germany

A Telegram from Rome says:—

Official communiques will be published shortly dealing with the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time in Berlin to settle the question of the German population in South Tyrol.

It can be stated that there has never been any question of a vast migration to Germany either compulsory or voluntary of the two hundred thousand people who are said to have retained German sympathies despite 20 years' concentrated, sometimes forceful, Italianisation.

It is said that during the past three years about 5,000 Germans left the district voluntarily and returned to Germany mostly to seek work. Practically none of those owning farmsteads or businesses have gone and there is a good deal of perturbation regarding the outcome of the negotiations the initiative for which is reported to have come from Italy which is mindful of Herr Hitler's dictum that a community of Germans is a part of the Reich.

Chamberlain To Speak On Monday

A telegram from London says:—

The Polish Ambassador to London returns from Warsaw tomorrow. He will take early opportunity of informing Lord Halifax of the Polish Government's attitude with regard to Danzig. The correspondent states that Mr. Chamberlain will probably on Monday afternoon make a clear statement of British attitude towards any attempt at change in the status of Danzig forcibly from within or without.

The statement is said to have been prepared after the closest collaboration between French, Polish and British Governments.—Reuter.

VISIT TO "CHILDREN'S PLAY-GROUNDS"

Reuter's Correspondent's Experience

DANZIG, July 8.

Reuter's correspondent visited the forbidden zone at Bischofsberg, which is a hill dominating Danzig, in order to test the statement in the Nazi local press that children's playgrounds are being built there. As the correspondent ascended the slope the winding ribbon of the road was frequently obscured by a cloud of dust thrown by a convoy of East Prussian military lorries 'en route' to the summit. The paths leading to the final summit are guarded by tall Heimmwehr men and the summit is enclosed in a triple barrier of barbed wire.

Through chinks in the hastily erected barricade of tree-branches, the correspondent caught a glimpse of anti-aircraft guns assembled in position. Two guards confiscated the camera and led the correspondent to the guardhouse where a band of workers under armed guards were putting finishing touches to red-tiled barracks. In the open space the correspondent, counted over 50 new military lorries and marked the East Prussian Registration plates.

Field-kitchens were seen half-hidden by trees and beside them what looked like gunlimbers covered by tarpaulin. Reuter's correspondent explained he had come to see the children's playgrounds, which were being constructed. The Lieutenant did not try to hide a smile, and said: "Quite right, so we are." Asked if the hundreds of men in uniforms and automatic rifles would use the playground the lieutenant replied "that depends on the future, but I hope not."—Reuter.

400,000 Men Affected

German Call To Colours

FOR LABOUR SERVICE, OR ACTIVE ARMY SERVICE

BERLIN, July 8.

It is estimated that 400,000 men are affected by the calling to colours of a large number of classes of the German army, which is announced by posters appearing on hoardings in Berlin, to-day. The men are those who have not yet done any form of service and born in 1906, 1907, 1910, and all years from 1913-20

They must present themselves for examination between 7th July and 9th September next. The substitute reserve of first class, namely, those not hitherto called up, and who are born in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920 and the last four months of 1919 must also appear. The announcement merely says that the men are being called up for labour service, or active army service.—Reuter

DANZIG, KEY TO POLISH INDEPENDENCE

Stand Firm To Your Word, Exhorts Earl De Lawarr

LONDON, July 8

"If war breaks out over the apparent cause of Danzig it will be because the German Government realise that Danzig is the key to Polish Independence, and a bastion against their domination in Europe."

This declaration was made by Earl, de Lawarr, speaking at Derby. He added that their only possible course was to stand firm by those to whom they had given their word, and make it clear that Britain was able and prepared to fight any and every aggressor, however indirect might be the method of aggression and that only if and when they were convinced of a real will to peace, would they see any hope of compromise likely to lead to permanent peace.—Reuter.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Berlin official quarters indicate that the procedure is quite a normal one and in no way sensational. The speed with which the men are being called up however, and the fact that so many are being called up at once attract discussion among the public, who are gathering round the posters. September 9th, the last date on which they can present themselves is being noted as possibly significant. It comes too at the end of the Nuremberg Party Congress according to the present arrangements.

A LUCKY ESCAPE

Siam Prince In Car Accident

RHEIMS: July 8.

Prince Bira Bongse of Siam had a lucky escape when his racing car overturned at high speed, while practising for the French Grand Prix meeting, to-morrow. Prince Bira Bongse was flung clear and escaped with superficial injuries.—Reuter.

WORKING OF REFORMS IN BURMA

'Times' On Work Of New Ministries

LONDON, July 8.

In a leading articles on Burma, the "Times" says that lack of stability among many political groups has not prevented two Ministries which held office under the new reforms from undertaking important legislation, especially in the interests of agriculturlists.

In this, indeed, the Burman Ministries have shown an advance on their predecessors. The Government of India had long pressed for Agrarian reforms but very little appears to have been done by the former bureaucracy although successive commissions emphasised the need.

While additional money has been allocated for social services, there have been no imprudent financial policies and in their constitutional activities in Office both the Ministries have been more conservative than has been the case in several Indian Provinces.

Apart from the uncertainties which prevailed regarding Law and Order and the difficulties which exist in connection with the question of Indian immigration, there is no reason for believing that self-Government in Burma is proving less fruitful than Provincial Autonomy in India.

Burma's future success depends on the manner in which Burman politicians create a sober public opinion.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

SYRIAN CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

DAMASCUS, July 8.

The High Commissioner has suspended the Syrian Constitution, and entrusted the executive authority to the Council under his direction.—Reuter.

AT PARTING OF WAYS

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA: July 8.

It is reported that the Congress High Command will brook no more indiscipline and may go to any length to put down "Open Revolt" against Congress of a disgruntled few. WHOSOEVER DEFIES ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS MAY DO SO AT HIS OWN PERIL.

If organisers of defiance of the A. I. C. C. resolutions persist, JULY 9 1939, MAY BE THE PARTING OF WAYS BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND THE LEFT IN CONGRESS.

But, it is rumoured here sanity will prevail and Socialists and they may play Tripuri again at the eleventh hour. The Congress President's clear declaration that "DEFIANCE OF A.I.C.C. RESOLUTIONS WOULD MEAN BREACH OF DISCIPLINE," Sjt. Kripalani's circular and the tone of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's statement definitely indicate that the Congress High Command means business.

Anglo-Soviet Pact To Come Off Soon?

Britain And France Prepared To Sacrifice Interests, If Russia Too Be Willing

LONDON, July 7.

While no indication of the nature of the new instructions sent to the British and French Ambassadors at Moscow are forthcoming in official circles in London, the Press Association's diplomatic correspondent surmises that they deal with three points.

Firstly, British and French interest in the independence of Holland and Switzerland.

Secondly, the Soviet suggestion that Russia should seek military agreements with Poland and Turkey.

Thirdly, definition of the term "direct or indirect aggression."

The correspondent says that the Soviet suggested that if Britain and France desired to incorporate in the proposed Pact clauses dealing with Holland and Switzerland, then Soviet would open negotiations with Turkey and Poland and apparently progress with the main Three-Power Agreement would not be possible until these negotiations were completed.

In diplomatic circles in London it is felt that Britain and France would not be willing to face the prospect of further delay and therefore consideration of British and French special interest in Holland and Switzerland might be postponed if the Soviet's suggestion with regard to Poland and Turkey is dropped.—Reuter.

Pact Negotiations Resumed

MOSCOW, July 8.

British and French Ambassadors, accompanied by Mr. Strang, resumed pact negotiations with M. Molotov, late this afternoon, fresh instructions from London had been received yesterday.—Reuter.

JOE LOUIS TO MEET PASTOR

NEW YORK, July 8.

Joe Louis will fight Bob Pastor at Detroit probably on September 21, it is expected over 20 rounds, instead of the usual 15.

If Louis wins he will probably give Tommy Farr a return bout either in London or in America.—Reuter.

HENLEY REGATTA

HENLEY, July 8

The weather was threatening and conditions were adverse with headwinds. The semifinals of Thames Cup Tabor Academy (America) beat Fana Roklub (Norway) by one and quarter lengths in eight minutes, one second and Kent school (America) beat King's College (London) easily in eight minutes ninteen seconds.

In the final of the Visitors' Cup Trinity Hall (Cambridge) beat New College (Oxford) by two lengths in eight minutes nine seconds.

In finals of Wyfold's Cup Maidenhead beat Tigre Rowing Club (Argentine) by a length in nine minutes ten seconds.

In Ladies Plate Clare beat Corpus Christi (Cambridge) easily in eight minutes and thirteen seconds.—Reuter.

DAMASCUS, July 8.

The letter of resignation of the president of the Syrian Republic, who left Damascus yesterday, states that the former policy of alliance with France being broken and the new policy provoking doubt regarding French intentions drove him to resign. The Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to elect a new president on 12th July.—Reuter.

Heavy Manchukuo Fighting

Battles On 10-Mile Front

Grim Struggle For Nomanhan Hill

HAILAR, July 8.

Manchukuo fighting is going on a ten-mile front on the borders of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia, on a scale reminiscent of the struggle for Shangkufeng, last September. Aeroplanes, tanks and heavy artillery are participating in a struggle for Nomanhan Hill, 160 miles South-west of Hailar.

Japanese forces are at present occupying most of the Mongol position, east of the Halahar river and Nomanhan Hill, the top of which remains in Noman's Land; but the Mongols are grimly hanging on to the western ridges below Nomanhan.

Reuter's correspondent's impression is that planned exploitations of earlier Japanese successes have not come upto expectation, owing to Mongol counter-attacks with force.—Reuter.

NO BROOKING OF 'TRAITOR'S PEACE'

Chiang-kai-Shek's Appeal To Chinese To Rise As One Man

CHUNGKING, July 8.

"THE PEACE THEY TELL YOU ABOUT IS NOT REAL PEACE, BUT THE TRAITOR'S PEACE", DECLARED MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN A BROADCAST TALK TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE, IN THE AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE. "SUCH PEACE MEANS THE SLAVERY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THE SUBJUGATION OF THE CHINESE NATION". ...

The Generalissimo appealed to all Chinese-occupied areas to rise as one man against Japanese, mopping up operations, create disturbances in the Japanese rear, destroy Japanese communications and supplies, and exterminate traitors, thus making it impossible for the Japanese to start productive enterprises in these areas.—Reuter.

ENFORCE SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek's Appeal To Powers

CHUNGKING, July 8.

An appeal to the Powers to fulfil Treaty obligations and enforce economic sanction against Japan and give China material assistance was made by Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek in a broadcast to the United States at the request of the American Committee for non-participation in Aggression of which Mr. Stimson is the Chairman.

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek contended that economic sanctions against Japan and material assistance to China would result in an early collapse of Japan.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO MANAGE SWATOW CUSTOMS

TOKIO, July 8.

According to a Japanese despatch from Swatow an agreement has been reached for the Japanese to take over the local Customs Administration in the Swatow Treaty Port as from 22/6 the date of Japanese occupation.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S APOLOGY TO BRITAIN

Bomb Falls Near British Gunboat

SHANGHAI, July 8

The Japanese Navy has expressed regret for the incident at Chungking yesterday when a bomb from a Japanese aeroplane fell fifty yards from the British gunboat "Falcon".

Two British subjects arrested at Hankow on Thursday have been released.—Reuter

U. S. EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC

340 Thousand Dollars Appropriated For Venture

WASHINGTON, July 8.

President Roosevelt has approved of plans for an expedition of the Antarctic in October led by Admiral Byrd with the avowed purpose of claiming for American land already explored by Admiral Byrd.

Congress has already appropriated 340 thousand dollars for the expedition.—Reuter.

500 MILLION DOLLARS FOR FOREIGN LOAN

WASHINGTON, July 7.

It is authoritatively reported that the administration leaders have agreed to eliminate the proposed sum of 500 million dollars for foreign loans from President Roosevelt's spending programme.

Instead, the export and import bank may be permitted a capital increase of a hundred million dollars with the proviso that the funds will only be used in financing exports and none will be lent to foreign Governments.—Reuter.

THOU SHALT NOT DISTURB HITLER!

Ban On 'Plane Flying Over Berchtesgaden

BERLIN, July 8.

In order that Herr Hitler shall not be disturbed by the noise of aeroplanes at Berchtesgaden and its immediate surroundings are officially been decreed to be a prohibited zone for aircraft. The ban covers an area of some 45 square miles.—Reuter.

Hitler Honours A Jew!

AMSTERDAM, July 8.

Herr Hitler honoured a Jew, Doctor H M Hirschfeld of the Trade and Industry Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs, by conferring on him the Order of the German Eagle, according to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which states that the Order was handed to Dr. Hirschfeld by the Reichs Minister of Economics, Herr Funk, at a luncheon given by the German Ambassador at The Hague.—Reuter.

HANKOW, July 8.

Mr. Winterbottom has been released.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN?

To Come In Force From July 15?

TOKYO, July 8.

Labour conscription will be introduced in Japan on 15th July if sufficient workers for the country's wartime needs are not obtained through Government employment offices, according to a decree issued to-day. Newspapers report that the building trade will be the first occupation to be affected.—Reuter

RUSSO-EGYPTIAN TRADE TALKS SUSPENDED

Differences Over Resumption Of Diplomatic Relations

CAIRO, July 8.

The Finance Minister, Ahmed Maher, announced that negotiations for the resumption of trade relations with Soviet have been suspended because the Soviet insisted that they should be contingent on resumption of diplomatic relations.

It is understood, however, that Egypt is sympathetic towards such resumption and conversations in that connection may begin shortly —Reuter.

ROTHERMERE GIVES 10,000 FOR AIR FORCE SPORTS

LONDON, July 8.

The Air Ministry announces that Lord Rothermere has made a gift of 10,000 sterling for the general benefit of the Royal Air Force sports.—Reuter.

"FINEST IN THE WORLD"

Premier's Tribute To Britain's Air Force

LONDON, July 8.

A reference to the British leaning toward understatement was made by Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the opening of the New Birmingham Airport, this afternoon.

"I believe", said the Prime Minister, "that our air force is in many respects the finest in the world, but Sir Kingsley Wood does not tell you all his secrets. You may be quite sure that whatever he tells you has a great deal more behind it."

Sir Kingsley Wood indicated that the R.A.F. Reserve Squadron had been allocated to be New Airport, and declared that this was a reminder of the critical times in which we lived.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S POWERFUL POSITION IN AIR

LONDON, July 8.

Britain's anti-aircraft preparations are now so efficient that enemy raiders will have their morale shaken to such an extent that the full volume of their attack will die down to a small trickle, according to air Vice-Marshal Leigh Mallory in a speech at Birmingham.

He would not pretend that they could prevent every German bomber reaching a desirable target like Birmingham, but he could not believe that any enemy formation would arrive without having its morale seriously shaken through losing a high percentage of their craft.—Reuter.

First American Cotton Acreage Report

Subsidy Coming In Force From August

DECISION OVER FLAT AND FLEXIBLE RATE NOT ARRIVED AT

Local Market Unaffected

AFTER THE CLOSE OF NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE THE FIRST BUREAU REPORT ON COTTON CROP CULTIVATION WAS ISSUED ON SATURDAY BY CROP REPORTING BOARD OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. THE TOTAL CULTIVATION ESTIMATE IS 24,943,000 ACRES.

The publication of the first report created no sensation, as the figure was bordering around general expectation. The area under plantation this season is 99.7 per cent. compared with last year's revised acreage 25,018,000.

FIRST OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION WILL BE ANNOUNCED NEXT MONTH. BUT THE GENERAL OPINION ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT WEATHER CONDITIONS CENTRES AROUND 116 LAKH BALES.

SUBSIDY FROM 1ST AUGUST

According to the latest advices from Washington Mr. Wallace will confer with leaders of the cotton trade, probably, next week prior to announcing his final plans to put into effect the export subsidy. The purpose of the meeting is to obtain traders' reaction to the plans now tentatively drawn up with the principal point to be decided whether the subsidy shall be flexible or at a flat rate. Initial plans called for a flat rate of probably two cents per pound, but later a proposal for a flexible rate was seriously considered.

Thus far it is decided to inaugurate the subsidy programme on August 1 and confine it to the new crop, but later it may also be applied to loan cotton.

EFFECTS ON WORLD MARKETS

The trend of cotton markets depend upon the working of subsidy plan. Latest proposals from Washington provide encouragement for U. S. cotton. The outlook for other producers, including India, appears to be bearish. The attempts of U.S.A. administration for the disposal of surplus cotton as well as loan cotton by a subsidy will seriously affect the mutual trade relations.

MARKET MOVEMENTS

New York Market closed 9 pts. down before the circulation of the Bureau Report.

Local prices slightly improved just after the report, but the improvement did not sustain for long. Owing to light spot position in the ready cotton market there was no pressure for sales in July-August settlement. The demand for fair qualities is good.

COMPARATIVE ACREAGE FIGURES

Year.	Area in cultivation on July 1 (In thousand Acres).	Area picked. (In thousand bales)	Production (In thousand bales)
1939 ..	24,943	?	?
1938 ...	25,018	24,248	11,943
1937 ...	34,090	33,623	18,946
1936 ...	30,903	30,028	12,399
1935 ...	28,197	27,640	10,638
1934 ...	27,860	26,866	9,636

A TEST CASE

Socialist Leader's Trial To Fix Political Culpability

MADRID, July 8.

The trial of Julian Besteiro, a septuagenarian Socialist leader, on charges arising out of the part he had played in the Civil War opened. The trial which is taking place before the Military Tribunal is to determine Besteiro's "political culpability."

Besteiro was President of the Madrid Defence Council at the time of its surrender. The trial is regarded as a test case, and evidence has been massed during the past months. Enormous number of witnesses will be called.—Reuter.

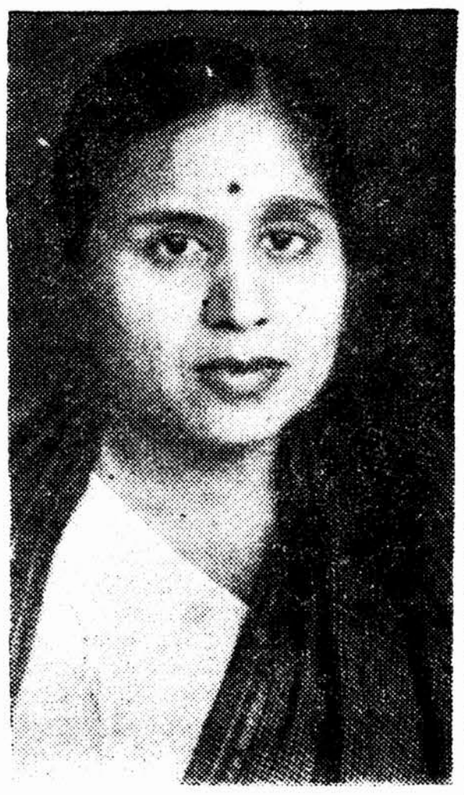
Compulsory Registration Of Foreign Currencies

PRAGUE, July 8.

The Protectorate Government has decreed compulsory registration of all foreign currencies and precious metals, bonds and credit balances held by Czechs abroad. these are to be sold to the Government.—Reuter.

Discus:—Syllas (Greece) 161 ft. and 3'4 inches.

Throwing Hammer:— Haellon (Eire) 161 ft. 3-1|2 inches.—Reuter.



Miss Godawari Gokhale, who has been admitted as a member of the Servants of India Society, India. She is the first woman member of the Society.

ULRICH LUFT TO LEAD NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

BERLIN, July 7.

Dr. Ulrich Luft, member of illated expedition of 193'-37 will lead the Nanga Parbat expedition.—Reuter.

SUBHAS' REJOINDER

"Decision After Mature Deliberations"

'Forward Bloc' To Ignore Opinions Of Other Left Groups

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement:—

"The decision taken by the Left Consolidation Committee on June 30 last, was the result of mature deliberation. It was reaffirmed by that Committee on July 7, after weighing all the consequences. The Roy Group was a party to the above decision on both the occasions

DECISION STANDS

THE DECISION OF THE LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE STANDS DESPITE WHAT PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU OR MR. M. N. ROY MAY NOW SAY, AND SO FAR AS THE 'FORWARD BLOC' IS CONCERNED, IT ADHERES TO THE ABOVE DECISION REGARDLESS OF WHAT OTHER LEFT GROUPS MAY SAY OR DO.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST A.I.C.C. RESOLUTION

Calcutta Leftists Manifesto

CALCUTTA, July 8

Stating that struggle is the very essence of the life of the Congress and that it is the inherent right of every Congressman, whatever his position, to propagate his views regarding any particular decision of the A.I.C.C., a manifesto has been issued today over the signatures of several Congressmen and leaders of Leftist organisations to "protest against the anti-struggle decisions of the A.I.C.C."

The manifesto is in ,connection with the meetings to be held tomorrow to express the disposal of the A.I.C.C. resolutions banning "Satyagraha" and public criticism of the activities of the Congress Ministries.

"All of us", the appeal runs, "have built up the Congress as an organisation with the infinite toil and sacrifice. only in order that the organisation may work for its ideal. Discipline is no bundle of rules. The rules are there to help us so that the ideal may be achieved and if at any time the rules clash with the carrying out of the ideal, one has inevitably to change the rules to suit the ideal."

An appeal is also made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to join the signatures in their protest.—A. P.

'PROTEST DAY' RESOLUTIONS

M.P.C.C. Advises Congressmen To Boycott Demonstrations

POONA, July 8.

The Executive of the Maharashtra Congress Socialists have decided not to take part in the 'Protest Day' called for tomorrow, against the two A.I.C.C. resolutions, and have issued a statement to that effect. WHILE THE M.P.C.C. HAVE ISSUED CIRCULARS TO MAHARASHTRA CONGRESSMEN ADVISING THEM NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Opinions among Leftists appear to be divided on this question.

Mr. M. N. Roy, who is now in Poona, seems to hold the view "that the Leftists should not allow themselves to be provoked to defying the order of the Congress President" and, therefore, disapproves of holding demonstrations against the A.I.C.C. resolutions —A. P.

Roy's Telegram To Nehru

LUCKNOW, July 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received the following telegram from Mr. M. N. Roy who is now at Poona:

"I disagree with the policy of the Left Consolidation Committee. Please persuade the Congress Socialist Party to dissociate itself."—United Press.

LONDON TAKING INTEREST IN INDO-SINHALESE QUESTION

MADRAS, July 8.

The "United Press' understands that the question of the repatriation of Indians from Ceylon over which the Government of Madras had addressed a strong note to the Government of India, has been taken up by the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for Colonies with the Government of Ceylon.

It is learnt that they have asked from the Government of Ceylon for the reasons for some of their measures and that the India and Colonial Secretaries are exchanging notes on the subject. They are expected to arrive at a decision shortly.

It appears that the Sinhalese Ministers have justified the position they have taken and the measures they have initiated in their note to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is now learnt, therefore, that the final word on the problem of the Indian labourers and their repatriation from Ceylon will emanate from London and not from Colombo.

The Government of Madras are closely watching the developments and official circles anticipate that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's mission to Ceylon would be very timely and would go a long way towards easing the situation in favour of Indians.—United Press

Bose-Jinnah Interview

BOMBAY, July 8.

Interviewed by the "United Press" with regard to his talks with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said:

"There is nothing that I can give to the Press at this stage. I shall only say that I have kept Gandhiji informed as to the talks I have had with Mr. Jinnah. If I have something definite to communicate to the public I shall do so through the Press."—United Press.

CIANO VISITS SPAIN

ROME, July 8.

Count Ciano embarks on a cruiser on Sunday morning 'en route' to Spain. The "Telegrafo" says the visit will cement collaboration between two countries in economic, political and military fields with a view to very wide objectives.—Reuter.

Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement

Claims Of Cotton And Shipping Industries

Suggestions To Government Of India By Commercial Associations

BOMBAY: July 8.

Now that the date for the meeting of non-official advisers to the Government of India regarding the new Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations is approaching, business circles in Bombay are busy giving final instructions to their representatives on the non-official delegation.

It is understood that various trade associations such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the East Indian Cotton Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries have addressed representations to the Government of India, outlining the main points on which the Government of India should lay stress in their negotiations with Japan for a fresh trade agreement.

According to business circles the various Associations concerned have laid emphasis on the need for the Government of India using India's bargaining power for the purpose of advancing the cause of Indian industries, particularly the cotton industry and Indian shipping and securing for the Indian shipping industry a definite and reasonable share in the carriage of overseas trade between India and Japan.

It is pointed out that the representations stress the need for making the claim of India for a proper share in the carriage of commodities as an integral part of the trade agreement which Government may conclude on behalf of India with Japan.

PRESENT CONVENTION

It is understood that the Indian mercantile community has expressed the opinion that the present trade convention with Japan should be denounced, as, if it is not done, it may affect indirectly the protocol when it comes up for consideration.

Furthermore, it has been pointed out, if this convention is not denounced, it will enable Japan to flood the Indian market with manufactured goods other than cotton goods under "the most favoured nation" clause.

It is gathered that fear has been expressed by some of these associations in their representations to Government that Japan will dump more and more yarn into India in order to make up for what she may lose in the piecegoods market. Therefore, it has been suggested that there should be a fixed quota for yarn linked to a proportionate offtake of cotton.

VARIOUS MANIPULATIONS

The view has also been communicated to Government that the last protocol has not stimulated the export of cotton from India and that the new protocol should, therefore, provide for a greater offtake of Indian cotton by Japan. It has been pointed out that India had the sad experience in her dealings with Japan in that the latter country had been using various devices and methods to increase her exports to this country.

Devices like manipulation of exchange, manipulation of shipping freights, manipulation of banking remittances, subsidising exports etc., had been used with a view to placing as much Japanese goods on the Indian market as possible.

CHECKS AGAINST DUMPING

It has been suggested that effective steps should be taken to discourage and check such dumping methods. Government's attention is drawn particularly to the cheap prices at which Japanese goods are sold in the Indian market.

Government has been asked to arm themselves with sufficient powers in the Convention and Protocol to meet the situation arising from Japanese textiles or other goods being sold below a price which will affect the growth and development of corresponding indigenous industries, so that they may be in a position to make such variations in the rates of duty as will rectify the position.

Government is warned to see that the exports of Indian cotton are not prejudiced by the use of cotton grown in Manchukuao, which is under the control of Japan or by synthetic fibre which is being manufactured in large quantities by Japan.

INCREASE IN DUTY WANTED

A suggestion has been made that in view of the various handicaps under which Indian industries are working, an increase in the rate of duty on articles coming from Japan should be introduced. Whatever quota is fixed for Japanese textiles or other articles, Government must take note of Japanese control over Manchukuao and other portions in China. As otherwise the Japanese quota will be vitiated. A reduction in the basic and maximum quota for piecegoods and re-exports over land frontiers is suggested as also a change of the basis of quota from linear to square yard, as, at present, there was an increasing tendency to import wider-width cloth from Japan.

OFFTAKE OF INDIAN COTTON.

Provision should be made for a guarantee of a minimum offtake of Indian cotton by Japan. Attention is drawn to the absence of any provision in the last protocol for the protection and safeguarding of smaller Indian industries and emphasis is laid that if proper steps are not taken to safeguard them against competition from Japan, they may be faced with extinction.

It is suggested that the quota of maximum limit of four hundred million yards allotted to Japan is excessive and that if it is not to be reduced, at least care should be taken to see that the offtake of Indian cotton by Japan is increased.

WANTED CLEARING AGREEMENT.

Opinion has been more or less unanimous regarding the need for a definite undertaking in the protocol of the Indo-Japanese trade agreement that the Japanese Government or any Japanese authority or body will not discriminate in any way between Japanese and Indian shippers or merchants. It has been suggested that there should be no discrimination in the allocation of exchange or import permit for freight as between Japanese and Indian shippers or merchants.

The Government of India have been asked to enter into a clearing arrangement with Japan so that payment for shipments of Indian cotton to Japan can be made out of imports of Japanese goods into India. Pending such a clearing arrangement, Government are asked to reserve themselves the right in case of need to take possession of proceeds of sales of Japanese goods in India in case payments for exports of raw cotton are not forthcoming.

Government should also retain powers to impose higher duties on goods having subsidy, bounty, State aid or any other abnormal help of Government or Corporations.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

The claims of Indian National Shipping and its expansion have been urged before Government and it has been pointed out that this should form a vital part of any trade agreement which one country decides to make with another. The instances of the British Shipping Industry and the pronouncement of the president of the Board of Trade in Great Britain are quoted in support of this contention. Government are, therefore, asked to bear in mind the claims of Indian Shipping, owned, controlled and managed by Indian nationals in their negotiations for a fresh trade agreement with Japan.

It is pointed out that the import and export trade of India with Japan is very substantial and reached the figure of Rs. 40 crores last year. A large part of it consists of cotton exports from India to Japan amounting to roughly 433,000 tons of cotton and large imports of piecegoods from Japan into India.

The trade agreement has to deal mainly with the export of Indian cotton and import of Japanese goods and naturally this gives Government an additional opportunity to urge the claims of Indian shipping on Japan in the conclusion of a trade agreement with her.

EQUALITY OF STATUS.

Government have also been asked to bear in mind that the non-official advisers should be empowered to attend all meetings and record their recommendations that equal treatment and status, rights and privileges should be secured for Indian Nationals in Japan with regard to holding and disposing of property following vocations, professions, etc., that prohibitions and restrictions, if any, should be reciprocal, that facilities should be freely available for Indian students being admitted as apprentices in any of the Japanese factories and that the agreement should also lay down 'modus operandi' of settling by arbitration disputes regarding deliveries or any other contractual obligations.—A. P.

Outbreak Of Typhoid In City

Conference Of Medical Men Consider Causes

A conference of Medical Practitioners of the city of Bombay was held at Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College on Saturday to acquaint them with the work done in connection with investigation into the causes of the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the city and the suburbs since the last Conference held in June 1938 and to secure further co-operation of the Medical profession in the investigation. The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health presided over the conference.

Various Medical practitioners and Medical officers including Dr. Mhatre, the Health Officer explained the results from the introduction of a specific poison into the system by means of flies and rats and how the diffusion of the disease is generally due to the excrement of the public into the drains and gutters. Some of the speakers pointed out how the Basket system and open cars carrying refuses instead of contributing for the elimination or prevention of the disease are also responsible for the springing up of the epidemic.

DR. MHATRE'S SPEECH

Dr. Mhatre while explaining the difficulties in getting certain patients of Typhoid fever for examination showed how an improvement was effected in reducing the mortality cases from 1937 to 1939. In the year 1937 Dadar was badly affected by Typhoid. In 1938, the affected area was Northern part of the Island and in 1939 it is reported in D and G Ward and in different parts of the city. The Health officer, therefore, requested all the Medical Practitioners and the public to co-operate with the Municipal Authorities by sending notifications to the authorities concerned to enable them to give due instructions to the heads of families concerned.

DR. GILDER'S SPEECH

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder while presiding over the conference remarked that the Monsoon had set in very late, hence the flies with the disease have appeared. He suggested that every precaution to be observed regarding the upkeep and cleanliness of the house. Though the Muncipality tries its best to prevent the disease from spreading, the public and the Medical practitioners should co-operate and send notifications to the Municipal authorities. Propaganda in vernaculars where the disease is likely to be prevalent, will be made, apart from the compulsory mass inoculation which used to be observed before. Hawkers who are also responsible for carrying on this epidemic will be prevented from doing so, especially in front of the schools and all precautions suggested by various speakers regarding the, Basket-system, refuse cars and the drainage system will be tried by the most modern methods in receiving adequate response with the help of the city Engineers, Water Engineers and other responsible officers.

Dr. Sokhey, the Director of the Haffkine Institute also spoke regarding the tremendous improvement effected and compared the favourable mortality rate of Bombay with that of Calcutta by fifty per cent.

ON EVE OF PROHIBITION

Last Of Experimental Dry Days

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Dry Days" which were inaugurated last year on the 1st August as an experimental measure expire this month. To-day and to-morrow, Saturday and Sunday, are the last Dry Days as total prohibition will be enforced from the 1st of August.

No liquor will be sold to-day as well as to-morrow and the Excise authorities have made all arrangements to prevent surreptitious traffic. The past two days are "wet" owing to torrential rain but those who wish to drink will have to go dry if they have not stored their stock in advance.

Any way this is the last month for alcoholic drinks and Saturday and Sunday are the last "dry days."

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 8, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 21, 1358
Parsi: Behman 7, 1308
Hightide: 4-20; 16-17
Lowtide: 9-44; 23-08
Sunrise: 6h. 7m
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Monday, July 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 11.

University Senate: Election to fill 13 vacancies in different constituencies.

Wednesday, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, July 13.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

DE SA—At Manek House, Vincent Square, 2nd Road, Dadar, Vitus P. De Sa, Legal adviser, Chemdyes, Ld. son of Blandina Dalgado deSa, and late Dr. Vincent Philipe deSa, beloved Husband of Blanche Santos, expired on 8th of heart-failure. Funeral leaves residence 5-30 p.m. Sunday, arriving at Salvacao Church, Dadar, 6 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

The Ordinary General Body Meeting of the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Mogaveera Free Night School, 145, Mody Street, Fort.

"WORSHIP OF GOD"

To-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in Arya Samaj Hall Pt. Vijayshanker will deliver religious discourse on "Worship of God".

THE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA).

A general meeting of "The Textile Association (India)" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-45 a.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Discourses on Sreemad Bhagavatam (Ekadasa Skandam) by Sjt. Ramaswamy Iyer of Guruvayoor, in the Samaj Hall, Nr. King's Circle Gardens, Daily 8-45 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays 5 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETA SABHA

There will be a musical performance by Sri. Vasudeachari Vocal, Sri. Krishnaswamy, Violin and Sri Girisan Mridangam to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Cycles in Nature and in Man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

A special morning Concert is arranged on Sunday the 16th July 1939 at 8-30 a.m. at Chikistak Sammoha School Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, under the of the Musical Art Society, by Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar (Music Director Prabhat Film Co.)

BAJI PRABHU PATHAK, DADAR

Under the auspices of the above Pathak, Baji Prabhu Punyatirth will be celebrated in the C.K.P. Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Principal M. V. Donde, B.A., will preside and Prof. Vasantrao Naik, J. R. Ajagavkar Mr. S. V. Deshpande and others will speak on the subject all are cordially requested to attend.

BOMBAY YOUTHS LITERARY DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at the King George English High School, Dadar, when Mr. P. S. Mandana will move "Birth Control is the only Cure for India's Poverty". Mr. K. G. Subramanian will lead the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love Affairs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10
METRO—"Broadway Serenade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dark Rapture" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EROS—"Union Pacific" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Comet over Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Sapera" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Brabbe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Punjab Mail" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee today at 2-15 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIE—"The Citadel" Time as usual
PLAZA—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

Being the 88th Anniversary of the "Martyrdom of the Bab" A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when Mr. Srosh Najmi shall preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers

GOWD SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Chikitsaka Samuha, Wagle Memorial Hall, Kandewadi at 4 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside on the occasion

LECTURE ON KURAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings. On every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) all Muslims are cordially invited.

CEYLON AND INDIA

Under the auspices of the Kerala Sahodara Sangham Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman, President, Malayali Mahajana Sabha, Ceylon, will speak on the "Repartriation of Indians from Ceylon", at Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer will preside.

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St., tomorrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 5th discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend

RATHESTAR MANDAL: MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Nisare Khawaja Mohomad Azim the well-known "Kaval" singer of Agra and Delhi, will give a musical entertainment to-day (Sunday), at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and will give special songs on "Zoroaster", the episode of Rustam and Shorab and other subjects. Sir Jehangir Behman-Behram Kt., will preside

BENARES RAJYA NAGRIK SABHA

A public meeting has been organised under the auspices of the Benares Rajya Nagrik Sabha to be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Grain and Seeds Brokers Association Hall, Kalbadevi Road. Speeches on Benares State Satyagraha will be delivered. Satyagrahis will be congratulated and resolutions condemning the repressive policy of the State authorities will be moved.

'DRY' WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Government's Review Of Work In Three Talukas

BOMBAY, July 8.

An official review of the progress of the rural dry area schemes in the Province of Bombay says that the results are encouraging. The dry areas are spread out in certain talukas in three districts.

The Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals under whose jurisdiction there are two dry Talukas states:—"Consumption of liquor is greatly curtailed. Even the opium addicts have been trying their best either to give up the habit or to reduce the dose. Use of liquor was restricted to only a fraction of the population. But the most remarkable change has been seen in respect of public festivities and marriage and funeral ceremonies and parties. Drinking on those occasions was generally common; but due to the dry regime is great saving in expenditure on these accasions and a cleaner and more orderly atmosphere. The dry experiment is greatly appreciated by the public".

The Collector of Kanara writes:—"As regards improvement in the economic condition of the drinking classes since the inauguration of the scheme, I do not think that any appreciable change has taken place though it cannot be gainsaid that on the whole the poor labourers get full meals and lead a better life. It is, however, disquieting that in some places within the dry area it is alleged that the labouring classes cannot earn as much as they used to do either because their efficiency has decreased owing to the absence of a stimulant; or is said to have been decreased by the employers who are apt to seize every excuse to offer a reduced rate of daily wages. Another argument which has been used towards the same effect is that the labouring classes have no longer to spend on their drinks".

The review concludes that the real success must depend on non-official effort far more than on official propaganda by the Excise Department.—A. P.

PROHIBITION FILM

'Sharabi' Shown Daily At Krishna Cinema

The film "Sharabi" produced by the Ranjit Movietone, at the request of the Bombay Prohibition Propaganda Board, was shown on Saturday and will continue to be shown at the Krishna Cinema along with the New Theatres picture "Sapera"

'PARIWARTAN' AT HINDMATA CINEMA

A film named "Pariwartan of Tolliwood" will be shown at Hindmata Cinema at Parel, in aid of Rohidas Shikshan Prasarak Samaj, Bombay, at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 9th July '39 under the Presidentship of Prof. S. R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. J.P.

Sympathisers of the Samaj are requested to attend the show.

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION

With reference to Press Note, No. P-216, dated the 5th June 1939, regarding the constitution of the Bombay Adult Education Committee, Government has been pleased to empower that Committee to co-opt additional members on it.

BOMBAY SEVA DAL

The G.O.C. of the Bombay Seva Dal writes:—

All the volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are hereby informed to be present at either of the following centre for the weekly parade to-day (Sunday), at 7 a.m. (S.T.) precisely:—

(1) Congress House Vithalbhai Patel Road.

(2) Shri Samartha Bharat Vyayam Mandir. 'Y' Road, Off Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

To-day's Demonstration

B. P. C. C.'s Ban

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following instructions to Congressmen and Congress bodies in the City of Bombay:—

The attention of Congressmen and Congress bodies in the City of Bombay must have been drawn to the Press Statement which the Congress President has issued regarding the so-called "All-India Day" to protest against certain decisions of the A.I.C.C. This statement is further endorsed by the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress in a special circular issued to the P.C.C.s

The instructions of the Congress President are very clear and definite. The decisions of the A.I.C.C. are binding on all Congressmen until they are modified or rescinded.

IT WILL BE AN ACT OF RANK INDISCIPLINE ON THE PART OF SUBORDINATE CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS AND EVEN INDIVIDUAL CONGRESSMEN. TO ORGANISE A REVOLT IN THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS SOUGH TO BE DONE

Any participation by any Congress member in the protest meetings against the decisions of the A.I.C.C. shall be regarded as an act of indiscipline which shall be dealt with in accordance with the Disciplinary Rules made by the Working Committee of the Congress.

We have, therefore to request Congressmen and Congress bodies in the City to keep themselves aloof from an agitation which is bound to result in disruption and disintegration. We hope and trust that Congressmen in Bombay will co-operate with the B.P.C.C. in maintaining the discipline within the Congress ranks.

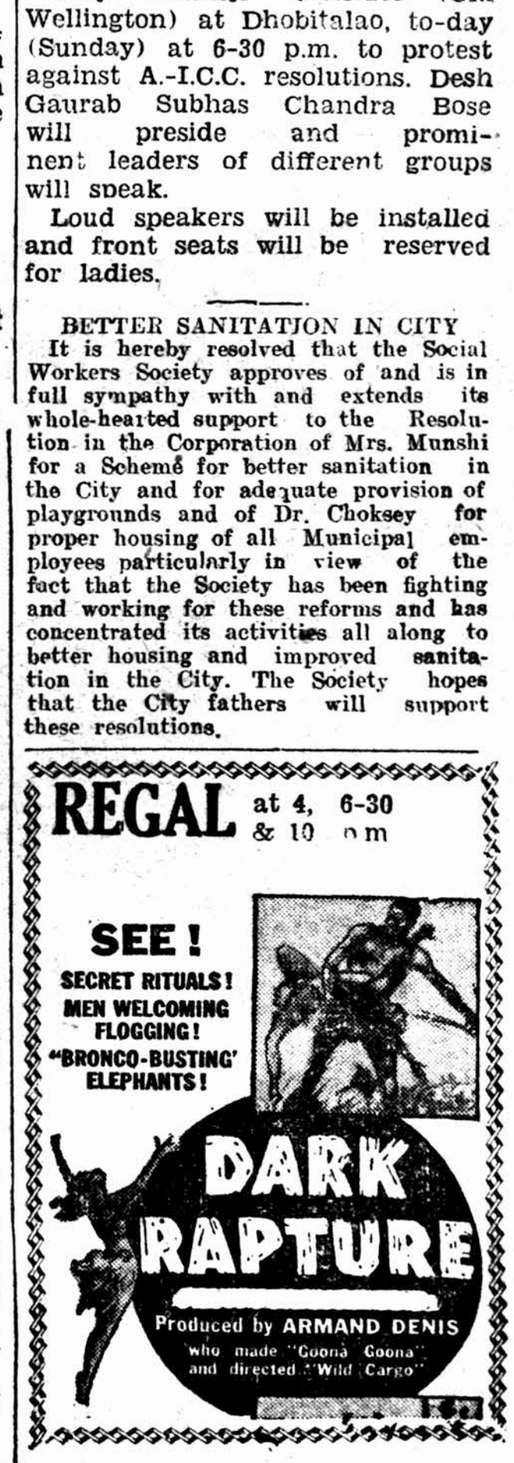
Protest Against A. I. C. C. Resolution

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held at the Framji Cawasji Institute (Old Wellington) at Dhobitalao, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against A.-I.C.C. resolutions. Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will preside and prominent leaders of different groups will speak.

Loud speakers will be installed and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

BETTER SANITATION IN CITY

It is hereby resolved that the Social Workers Society approves of and is in full sympathy with and extends its whole-hearted support to the Resolution in the Corporation of Mrs. Munshi for a Scheme for better sanitation in the City and for adequate provision of playgrounds and of Dr. Choksey for proper housing of all Municipal employees particularly in view of the fact that the Society has been fighting and working for these reforms and has concentrated its activities all along to better housing and improved sanitation in the City. The Society hopes that the City fathers will support these resolutions.



AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

A verdict of "opium poisoning voluntarily administered to herself" was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest to-day on Balkabai Pundalika (22)

WATCHMAN'S FATAL FALL FROM RUNNING TRAIN

Dady Nansing, a watchman in the Bombay Central Bar Shed, who was found lying injured on the Down track between the Bombay Central and Mahalaxmi, died yesterday in J. J. Hospital.

Kalyansingh Dhurandharsingh deposed at the inquest that the deceased was his fellow watchman working in the same shed. He saw him going in the direction of the Supervisor's office after he was relieved from duty at 10 p. m. on the 5th July. Next day witness was informed that the deceased was lying injured on the Down track.

A verdict of accidental death due to a fall from a Down train going from Bombay Central towards Mahalaxmi was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest to-day.

A Banyan tree was uprooted on Tardeo Road on Saturday morning, crushing Film City's Sound Truck worth about Rs. 40,000, killing the driver on the spot. Others escaped with injuries.

MILLS GIVE NOTICE TO WORKERS

Owing to various taxes and adverse economic conditions, the textile industry in the city is alleged to have fallen on evil days It is apprehended that thousands of mill workers will soon be out of jobs. Already a number of mills have given notices to their workers to quit and this has created great consternation among the mill workers as well as their leaders.

The Sassoon Spinning Mill at Ghorapdeo has given notices to 2,000 workers while E. D. Sassoon Mills at Kalachowki intend reducing 700 workmen. So that in the Sassoon group of mills alone nearly 3,000 workmen will be without work

The New City of Bombay and New Great Eastern Mills also wish to reduce about 650 workers which include some women also. The Sheksaria Mill has given notice to 230 workmen.

Unemployment among the Mill workers is appalling and has disturbed the textile workers considerably.

Only one Mill, viz; Sir Shapoorji Bharucha Mill, recently started working on night shifts and there was a tremendous rush of men who are thrown out of work to get fresh jobs there. The management has absorbed 400 men for the present and the others had to go back.

Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali

With reference to the letterpress of the picture of Mr. Chandu A. Master, which appeared in our issue of Sunday last, we are given to understand that some inaccuracies have crept up in the description. We are informed that Mr. Master was not the sole organiser of the King Edward Coronation Fund, but only one among several. Secondly he was not a founder of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, but one among the several who helped to organise the Mandali.

Fidvi Press Workers On Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following statement is issued by the Secretary of the Fidvi Press Workers' Strike Committee.

Workers of the Fidvi Printing Press have gone on strike from July 4 to have their demand of 8-hour day granted by owner.

Eight-hour day is one of the basic demands of the working class and the workers of the Fidvi Press are fighting for this demand of the entire working class.

The Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union volunteers are picketing at the Press.

B. E. S. T. AGREE FOR ARBITRATION

Victory For Worker's Principle

The news that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., had accepted the proposal made by the Joint Council of the Bus and Tram Unions that the dispute regarding the dismissal of two active workers of the Union should be referred to arbitration, was disclosed to a crowded meeting of Tram and Bus workers at Jinnah Hall on Thursday. Sjt. M. R. Masani presided.

The announcement of an amicable settlement of this dispute which had threatened to lead to a stoppage of the transport services in the city was received by the workers with satisfaction.

Sjt. Masani explained to the workers that the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company to agree to arbitration was a great victory for the principle for which they had been fighting, that, when the workers were organized the employers had either to carry the Unions with them in any act of theirs of this nature or in the alternative to submit their action to scrutiny by a tribunal in which both parties had confidence.

He was very glad that the B. E. S. & T. Company had arrived at this wise decision. He congratulated them on it and was glad that they had responded to the Unions' desire to maintain friendly relations and avoid hardship to the travelling public and to the workers.

NANDA THANKED.

"I must also express my appreciation" said Mr. Masani, "of the way in which Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour and the Commissioner of labour had used their influence to secure an amicable settlement of the dispute."

The workers had every cause for satisfaction at the result which was largely due to their organized strength of 1,700 members out of 2,000 workers and to their sound methods of dealing with the situation. Sjt. Yusuf Meherally congratulated the workers on their achievements and suggested special levy for an emergency Fund for similar contingencies which might arise in future. The suggestion was heartily welcomed by the workers and it was unanimously decided to collect eight annas from each worker for such fund.

Other speakers included Sjt. H. B. Sonpal and some bus and tramwaymen. They also echoed the remarks of the president and meeting terminated late in the night at 1-30 a.m.

LANDLORD ACQUITTED OF TRESPASS CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 8

The Sessions Judge, Thana decided yesterday an important criminal appeal quashing the conviction and sentence of a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 passed by the Kurla First Class Magistrate Mr. R. K. Raje, against the appellant Sitaram Ramnath Tiwari, a landlord of Kurla for an offence of alleged criminal trespass and housebreaking.

The Sessions Judge allowed the appeal, set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be acquitted. The fine was ordered to be refunded if paid already.

The facts of the case would appear to be that the complainant Rakhmabai who was on possession of the accused landlord's tenements at Kurla, finding her room broken open by the landlord in her absence, lodged a complaint of criminal trespass and house-breaking with the Kurla police, against the landlord. The accused pleaded that the tenant was in arrears of rent, she had left the premises for good and that there was no intention to annoy her. The accused had broken open the room in the presence of the Panchas and on duly informing the police. The Kurla First Class Magistrate found the landlord guilty of the offence charged and convicted him.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, Public Prosecutor, Thana appeared for the Crown and Mr. S. V. Pradhan pleader appeared for the appellant.

Taboo Of "Playing For A Living"

WELL-KNOWN SPORTS WORKER WANTS PROFESSIONALISM TO STAY

By: KHAN SAHEB S. AHMED RASHID

The author of this thought-provoking article is a well-known figure in Indian sporting circles. Apart from his close associations with the Mahomedan Sporting Club of Calcutta—for whose unprecedented success in soccer he was, as Hony. General Secretary of the Club, to a great extent responsible—he has served in various capacities on the governing bodies of most of the country's premier athletic organisations such as: the I. F. A., the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the India Hockey Association. He is, therefore entitled to discuss with authority a subject of such cardinal and topical importance to World Sport in general and Indian Sport in particular. The suggestions incorporated in the article, though lacking completeness, are nevertheless original and more than repay serious reading.

With the beginning of every foot-ball and hockey season the controversy about professionalism in Calcutta Sports rises always with fresh vigour, inspite of the incessant attempts to root out this so-called "evil" by those for whom the very name of a 'pro' is something 'nauseating' and 'unhealthy' This commercialism in sports' has been denounced in most scathing terms both in the Press and on the platform and yet 'underground' professionalism is an established fact to-day.

With my several years' experience in the sporting activities of more than one club and association in Calcutta. I may claim to be well acquainted with the ins and outs of the various local sports institutions. With due apologies to all of them, I will dare say, that there are few important clubs in this town where professionalism does not exist in some form or other. Attempts are, however, made to deny it, or to make it appear respectable.

Menace Of Outside Talent

The scrutiny of a club's books will reveal that the only source of its income is the subscriptions and donations of its members. The stability of a club—nay its very existence—depends entirely on the number of members it can enrol. To strive for an ever-increasing list of members, it becomes incumbent for a club to make serious attempts to secure a higher place on the League Table. A better position in the table means greater popularity and subsequently a rise in the membership. To gain a better position in the League, a club leaves no quarter untouched to secure the finest talents from practically every province in India. Young men from schools, Colleges and Universities and other unemployed youths with a halo of sports round their names, begin to ponder over the possibilities of utilising this 'halo.' The offer of a job, with practically nothing to do but play a game in the evening, naturally attracts them. They come over to this town as the so-called 'employees' of some firm or the other. The remuneration that they receive, (obviously as employees of some firm but in reality for the game that they play) is determined according to the exigencies of the club that they assist and also after consideration of their talents.

Fresh and vigorous, they become the idols of the crowd who turn out to see an exhibition of their high standard of play and do not worry whether they are first-rate amateurs or pseudo-professionals. Most lovers of sport hasten to enrol themselves as members of the clubs, which these youths represent, just to be able to see a really good game conveniently. The more fortunate clubs put up a premium on their memberships, but no amount seems to be too much for such a crowd, who, defying the limits of their purse, enrol themselves as members without murmurs. But inspite of this huge increase of their memberships, the clubs only manage to exist, because of the high expenditure that they have to meet in supporting this outstation or local 'talent.' These players, conscious of their importance in relation to the financial position of the clubs, have now begun gradually to demand a 'higher price.'

The importation of outside talent, with the specific object of helping the clubs to exist, even though the cost is enormous, must meet with opposition from every body, who has the well-being of Calcutta sport at heart. Intense propaganda has been by no means meagre from responsible quarters, who would save the 'good old amateurism' from the pollution of the so-called 'filthy' underground professionalism. But their repeated declarations have served only to spread the knowledge of the existence of the 'evil' in Bengal and other sporting centres to the ever-increasing number of unemployed young men all over the country.

How To Check The Menace

As the anxiety for their own stability on the part of the clubs, is the fundamental cause of their indirectly patronising and encouraging such pseudo-professionals, any attempt to check such a practice, without suggesting a practical alternative, must end in failure. I feel that the only way to secure for the clubs a stable income is to allocate to them a percentage of the sale proceeds during the League Matches. At present all of it goes to the contractors. The clubs, who provide the entertainment, get nothing out of it. Could it not be possible to allot even a small share to the 1st Class clubs? This little contribution would help the clubs to get rid of the ever worrying problem of 'finances', and would go a long way towards checking the importation of pseudo-professionals. The places in the teams so long occupied by these outstation players, would then be open for our youngsters. Local talent would then get more encouragement to show their worth. I do not think that the party concerned, who would be deprived of a small amount from their huge profits, would grudge such a concession, if it has at all the welfare of Calcutta Sport at heart. A stadium may also easily solve the position in the manner stated above.

Case For Professionalism

Let us now see if this so-called evil can be viewed from a better and healthier perspective, whether it can be proved to be helpful rather than detrimental to the development of sport in this country. Let us look at the idea of 'playing' the game for a living from a different angle. Every one, with a knowledge of the development of sports during the past few decades, will admit that sport, as it is played to-day, is quite different from what it was during the pre-war days. The post-war period has been characteristic of a conspicuous change towards what we call modernization. Foot-ball or hockey, etc of the present day, if compared with what it was during the pre-war days, shows a marked change and advancement in the method of play, technique, control of the ball and speed. It has now become incumbent upon those, who are really anxious to develop games to devote a sufficient part of their time to them in order to have that undivided concentration, which is so very necessary for the development of any difficult art. 'Training' has thus become an unavoidable and important part of the daily routine of a youth, anxious to shine in the sporting world. With training goes a regulated diet and sufficient hours of relaxation. It is ridiculous to expect those struggling behind the walls of a factory for long hours or those buried among ledgers and files for the major part of the day, to come out and give of their best on the 'field.' There was a time when games were played only for personal recreation. But to-day they are played on an international basis and naturally arouse national interest. A nation's honour may be at stake on a Cricket pitch or a Tennis Court. Fights for the Ashes or tussles for the Davis Cup are not affairs of a Bradman or an Austin but are things in which the whole of the Australian Nation or the English nation are interested.

Necessary Prelude

Specialisation, is a necessary prelude to success in sports. It requires time to attain the highly developed form of modern sport. One cannot devote so much time to sport unless he has a good "bank balance" It is seldom seen that those endowed with sporting talent also possess good bank balances. Further as it is in the very prime of youth that one can excel in sports, such a young man with talents, but with little or no means, needs encouragement from elsewhere, to develop his talent. Spending as he does the best part of his life on such a career, he deserves to be assured of a comfortable future. There does not seem to be any harm, therefore, if such persons are allowed to make of sport an honest living without risking their 'respectability.' The Government are encouraging Physical Instructors by giving them appointments at different schools and Colleges. What is the harm if clubs and Associations encourage other unemployed youths of our country on the same lines? By doing so, the youths would not only improve the standard of their game in their 'hey-day' but would prove to be worthy coaches when they retire. We would then be spared from squandering huge amounts on coaches imported from abroad.

No Other Alternative

Leading sportsman all over the world are in favour of Professionalism, because, in the best interest of sports, they see no alternaive. In India a 'Pro' at present, is considered almost as an outcast. He is not the recipient of any of the facilities and felicitations which are showered on a foreign sportsman by the respectables of Indian Society. Why this differentiation? A living, that carries with it all honour and prestige for a foreigner, could certainly be considered respectable enough for an Indian.

It is, therefore essential both in the urgent economic interests of our country and for the development here of every form of International sport that we no longer make a taboo of "playing for a living", but encourage it all the more, taking as an example the countries of the West, that have so much benefitted by it.

I might mention here that though the Board of Control for Cricket in India accepted at Delhi my proposal of recognising and encouraging professionalism in Cricket, yet very little has yet been done in this direction—couldn't only Indian Pros' be engaged in India for the betterment of at least those clubs who cannot afford to have the services of highly-paid Foreign 'Pros'. For the improvement of any sport it is necessary to have some first-rate players in the team and I would even suggest that each team—if they find it necessary may be allowed to have about 4 or 5 'Pros' in their team. Ii this way several young men will be assured of their future and at the same time club sides as a class will be able to have necessary coaching which means that the public will be seeing first class games.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 17)

Rural Reconstruction, or Traffic Control, or the quiet, undemonstrative day to day living out of Scouting, the H.S.A. remains a solid and invincible fact which will leave no stone unturned to prevent the functioning of the anti-national, loyalist B. P. Movement led by the nominees of the Viceroy on behalf of British Imperialism. India does not forget to-day that whilst masquerading as an independent national organisation, the B. P. Indian Headquarters functions under the same old Constitution that was drawn off by the white masters of Indian B. P. Scouting at the Imperial Headquarters in London.

When the B. P. Headquarters speaks in India, it is the voice of Sir Douglas Young, Mr. Hogg, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy, the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Venkata Suba Rao; and what price their word had to-day against the voice of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Poet Tagore, B. G. Kher, Pandit Kunzru or Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Muriel Lester who have wished triumph to the H.S.A.?

Let Sir Byramji Jeejibhai and the "Times of India" realise that in the India of to-day and tomorrow the B. P. Movement has no place.

The H. S. A. marches on in humility to serve the Motherland and bring up its young away from the poisonous atmosphere of the B. P. Movement. With Government, the public, children behind them, the H.S.A. defies any anti-national scout organisation to tamper with the patriotism and love of Motherland of any true son or daughter of India.

Welcome To National Commissioner

Pandit Shree Ram Bajpai is now in our Province as guest of the Provincial Hq. He will visit the main cities and towns and make new acquaintances with our Scouters and Local Associations. He is come on a visit to this Presidency in order to strengthen the hands of the National Headquarters both materially and with the moral support of the public. Even in his old age, the revered first Scout of India finds enough energy and inspiration to spare for the cause for which he has worked for more than two decades. In his grey hair he carries the experience few possess, and his genial smile carries conviction for the national cause he loves so well.

We hope the visit of Bajpaiji will give us fresh enthusiasm and knowledge to work diligently for the Hindusthan Scout Association of which he is the elected National Organising Commissioner. Bajpaiji comes after winning new laurels in Bihar, U. P. and the Punjab and we hope he will meet with the same triumph in the Provinces he is about to visit.

3
THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK

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Such is
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WHO GAVE GOD TO MEN!

Shree RANJIT'S
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WE RISK OUR LIVES FOR A CAUSE THAT IS NEAR EVERYBODY'S HEART

NO WONDER THEN OUR THIS PICTURE IS MAKING A SCREEN HISTORY!

FEARLESSLY YOURS:
NADIA

DAILY: 5, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.
Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee at 2-15 p. m.

REINFORCEMENT OF INDIA'S AIR FORCE

Another Indian Squadron To Be Formed?

KARACHI, July 8.

The "Sind Observer" understands that the sudden aerial dash to London on Wednesday last of Air Marshal Sir Jeobert de La Forte, Officer Commanding Air Force in India is connected with the impending reorganisation of the Royal Air Force in India.

Air Marshal Sir Jeobert, attended the Singapore Military Conference recently on behalf of the Government of India.

It is stated that the Air Marshal will be consulted in the matter of implementing the Chatfield Committee's recommendations, an announcement on which is soon to be made in the House of Commons.

It is anticipated that considerable reinforcement of the R. A. F. in India and the formation of another Indian squadron will form part of the proposals for the air defence of India.

Another report is current here that His Majesty's Government propose to station some squadrons along the Empire air route, and Sir Jeobert may be consulted as to the strategic centres where these squadrons could be usefully posted.—United Press.

RELIEF TO RYOT

Rent And Revenue Remissions

(From A Correspondent.)
GWALIOR, July 4.

A uniform remission of -/1/6 in the Rupee in revenue and rent for the Shivpuri district has been sanctioned. The realisation of Mulki Muzmi, past arrears of famine, water cess and grazing dues has been suspended. The execution of civil and revenue decrees will be kept in abeyance till the end of December 1939.

In Bhilsa district the villages of Jatpura, Guberhella, Katsara, Barkhedi, Kharbai, Bhatni and Kherua were granted remission in rent and revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,069 and 698, respectively.

Remission of -/1/6 per rupee in rent and revenue was granted in Paragnas of Ujjain and Sonkatch and -/1/- per rupee in Paragnas of Khauchraud and Badnagar.

A uniform remission of -/-/6 in a rupee in rent and revenue was sanctioned for the whole district of Shajapur. Additional remission of Rs. 9,198/2/3 in rent and Rs. 5,931/6/1 in revenue were sanctioned for the ryots of 51 villages in Paragnas Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar which were affected by damage caused by hail.

LATE DR. DHARMAVEER

LAHORE, July 8

Information has been received here of the tragic death of Dr. N. R. Dharmvir at Dalhousie last night. It is reported that the doctor slipped from a precipice and died almost instantaneously.

Dr. Dharmvir was an unostentatious and devoted national worker He was the Founder-Superintendent of the Gulabdevi Charitable Hospital founded in memory of Lala Lajpatrai's mother. He was a close associate of Lalaji, who brought the doctor to India twenty years ago from England, where he had a flourishing practice.

Dr. Dharmvir was the host of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose when the lattar visited Lahore.

The doctor leaves behind his widow and two daughters.—United Press.

KARACHI, July 7.—The Governor of Sind will lay the foundation stone of the building for the Sind Agricultural Institute at Sakrand, in Nawabshah district, to-morrow. The Ministers for Agriculture and Public Works will be present.—United Press.

MOVE FOR PROHIBITION IN BURMA

Pressure On House Of Representatives To Introduce Bill

RANGOON, July 7.

A move for prohibition in Burma has been started by a section of the Sayadaws.

Fifteen leading Sayadaws are now in consultation with some of the members of the House of Representatives for introducing a Prohibition Bill during the coming session of the Legislature in August.

The Sayadaws are appealing to all their members as well as the various associations and political parties in Burma to lend support to this cause.

They are also requesting the members of the House of Representatives to suspend the selling of liquor at the tea room of the Legislature during session.—United Press.

THE TORCH OF TRUTH
HELD AT
Our Modern Rural Life!
AUTHENTIC
YET
POETIC!

DEVIKA RANI
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Lyrical Romance
OF
Real Life

Durga

WITH
RAMA SHUKUL,
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HANSA, AUNDHAKAR, MUMTAZ ALI, V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR

2ND WEEK!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Holi.: 1-45 p.m.

Roxy

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN C. P.

Sub-Committees Formed To Expedite Work

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The first meeting of the Local Self-Government Committee was held on Monday last in the room of the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government in the C. P. Civil Secretariat. At the outset, the Chairman, Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Mishra, welcomed those present and thanked them for accepting the invitation of Government to serve on the committee and for attending the meeting.

He then called upon Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary of the Committee to read out the note prepared by him in which he had set out some of the salient defects in the existing machinery of Local Self-Government and had briefly indicated the direction in which a solution may be found.

The Chairman made it clear that the proposals contained in his note and in his brochure entitled "Reconstruction of Local Self-Government" were not to be taken as a basis on which the Committee was called upon to formulate its recommendations. The notes represented his personal views and the Committee was quite free to evolve its own scheme after considering these suggestions and any other proposals that may be forthcoming.

In order to facilitate and expedite the work of the Committee, he suggested the formation of four Sub-Committees as under:—

Constitution And Structure Sub-Committee

This Sub-Committee will deal with the following terms of reference.—

To suggest changes in the existing structure of Local Self-Government in the Province with a view to bringing the system into line with the scheme of Provincial Autonomy as it exists and operates to-day, with particular reference to the relations which ought to exist between the Provincial Government and local bodies on the one hand and between the local bodies 'inter se' on the other.

To examine the report of the Local Self-Government Committee of 1935 and suggest which of its recommendations should be adopted and given effect to.

To consider the proposals contained in the Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Misra's brochure "Reconstruction of Local Self-Government".

To generally to review the position of Local Self-Government in the Province and to formulate measures, legislative and otherwise, to achieve the goal of increased efficiency and more and better Government on the spot.

Development Sub-Committee

This sub-committee will deal with the following terms of reference:—

to advise in regard to functions to be entrusted to, and the finances of, local bodies;

to examine the report of the Local Self-Government Committee of 1935 and suggest which of its recommendations should be adopted and given effect to;

to consider the proposals contained in the Hon. Pandit D. P. Mishra's brochure "Reconstruction of Local Self-Government":

Services Sub-Committee

This sub-committee will deal with the following term of reference:—

to make proposals regarding constitution, functions, responsibilities, etc., of the services under local bodies;

Finance Sub-Committee

This sub-committee will deal with the following term of reference, in so far as it relates to the finances of local bodies.

to advise in regard to functions to be entrusted to, and the finances of, local bodies;

These proposals of the Chairman were unanimously agreed to by the Committee.

It is expected that the sub-committee will start working as early as possible and when the papers are ready will sit from day to day until their proposals are ready and the report is submitted. In order to avoid over-lapping or working by the sub-committees at cross-purposes, different sub-committees may hold consultations on matters of common interest.

If any sub-committee wishes to co-opt any person, it is at liberty to submit proposals to the Chairman of the Committee.

BEAUTIFUL BUT BLIND

See The Tragic Story Behind These Beautiful Eyes

IN

MY EYES

SUPREME PICTURES' MAIDEN PRODUCTION

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KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR KHAN, ISHWARLAL, & TRILOK KAPUR.

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A SUPREME RELEASE

OPENING
SAT. 15th JULY

WEST END
CINEMA :::: LAMINGTON ROAD

RECEPTION TO BOSE

Madras A. I. C. C. Members' Appeal To Congressmen

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 7.

In the course of a statement to the Press on the ban imposed by the Working Committee of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee on Congressmen and Congress Committees participating in functions connected with the forthcoming visit of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to the South, Mr. Annapurnaiah, member of the A.-I.C.C. and Organising Secretary of the Andhra Forward Bloc, says:—

"Recently at Bombay various Congress Committees have accorded a fitting reception to Subhas Babu and in spite of certain efforts made in some influential quarters to frustrate the reception it was a splendid success. I am sure Madras will even accord a grander reception to Subhas Babu than Bombay and I hope that every obstacle placed in the way will only serve to whip up the enthusiasm of the people to give a still greater reception to Subhas Babu".—United Press.

Carry Message To Villages

Minister Katju's Tribute To Hindusthan Scouts

The closing function of the 10th Nirmal Vana Training Camp of the Hindustan Scout Association was held in the Rink Hall on the 29th June under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Dr Kailash Nath Katju, Minister for Development and Justice. The training camp was run by Mr. D. L Ananda Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, assisted by Messrs. Ram Ujagar Dube, Ikhlas Siddiqui, H. W. Williams and Jagdish Narain Pathak, Music Director. Among the items of the display which were most appreciated by the public were military drill, bayonet and dagger fighting, Lezim exercises and music drills.

While addressing the gathering on "Scouting and Nation building", Mr. Ananda Rao, Camp Director, stated that scouting was started in Western countries to train boys to become better and useful citizens of their respective countries and that it was a non-political but intensively national movement.

MINISTER'S TRIBUTES

The Hon'ble Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, after giving away the certificates of training to the scout organisers, congratulated them on the good training that they had received at Sat Tal under the guidance of the Headquarters workers. He said that with the intimate knowledge he has of the working of the Hindustan Scout Association and the good impression that he had formed of the huge gathering of over three thousand scouts which had assembled at Basti in their Provincial rally and from what he observed in his tours in connection with the village reconstruction work, he could unhesitatingly state that the Association was doing excellent work and that he was glad that the message of the Association has also reached the villages and the village homes.

He said that the Congress Government in these provinces or in any other province would be failing in its duty if it did not extend its whole-hearted support to the Hindustan Scout Association He further stated that he was indeed glad to find that Hindus, Muslims and Christians had spent their lives in the camps as comrades without any distinction of caste and creed

Concluding his inspiring address, he urged the campers to go back to their respective places and to spread the message of the Hindustan Scout Association in every nook and corner of the Country. After Mr Navin Chandra Pant, Advocate and Secretary, Hindustan Scout Association Naini Tal, thanked the public and the Hon'ble Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, the meeting was brought to a close with shouts of 'Bharat Mata-ki-Jai'.

DACOIT GANG ROUNDED UP

House Breaking And Safe-Opening Implements Discovered

LUCKNOW, July (By Mail).

A gang of dacoits, operating in the U.P. but claiming inter-provincial status has been rounded up by Mr. Radha Kishen Kaul, Deputy Superintendent, Special Dacoity Police. He has challaned them under Section 399 and 402 I.P.C., (making preparations to commit dacoity and assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity).

A great many dacoities and burglaries were being committed in Rae Bareli, Unao, Cawnpore and Lucknow recently and the police ultimately traced them to this gang.

One Thakur Chhatarpal Singh of Fatehpur District is stated to have organised this gang with headquarters at the house of a Punjabi in Gwaltoli, Cawnpore, where he addressed several secret meetings of his gang.

Receiving information that the gang would be visiting Lucknow in two parties, Mr. Kaul with a police party lay in ambush. Some members of the gang were arrested at Amausi Railway Station near Lucknow. Three breach-loading guns and 84 live cartridges were recovered from their possession. Other members of the gang were arrested in Alambagh, Lucknow. The police seized a number of house-breaking and safe-opening implements from them.

July 13 has been fixed for hearing of the case.—A.P.

THE CHARMER CHARMED!

*JAHAR-USTAD of the Clan of Snake-Charmers, who used to charm and play with the most deadly reptiles, got charmed when struck by——

A DAINTY DAMSEL

IN

DIRECTOR

DEBKI BOSE'S

SUPER PICTURE:

'Sapera'

Alias—The SNAKE CHARMER

Starring:— KANANBALA, NAWAB

*PAHARI, *K. C. DEY & PRITHVIRAJ.

KRISHNA Music by: R. C. BORAL

TALKIES :: DUBASH THEATRE

2 SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

NEW THEATRES LATEST HIT:

Time: 4-45, 7-30 & 10

Sat., Sun. at 2 p.m.

SCREEN INDICTS NAZI SPIES

Sensational Film Coming Next Week To Bombay

LONDON, (By Mail)

"Nazi Consul In Spy Case Is Being Expelled From Britain." That evening paper headline jumped to my eyes as I left the preview of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," which has just had its West End premiere, writes the Film Critic of "Reynolds News."

Somehow I felt that it was more than a coincidence; it brought home with a smack the vital interest to us British of this American film. And what a tremendous film it is! First National have done a job that will live in screen history—and, I think, that may well make history in more than the cinematic sense

No wonder that the film was made behind locked doors, with many of the cast living in the studios for safety: no wonder that the German Embassy in Washington protested and threatened, or that American Nazis bawled themselves hoarse with rage.

The film, as you may know, is based on the recent sensational trials of German spies in the United states Former G-man Leon G. Turrou, one of the principal officers concerned in bringing the spies to book, has acted as technical adviser; and the atmosphere of authenticity is throughout perfectly maintained.

STORY OF SPY RING

What is here shown is the story of the German-American Nazi organisation (the "Bund"), the would-be Fifth column of Hitler in the States, and its intimate connection with the spy system.

Both are controlled from the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin; and we see his Excellency Herr Doktor Goebbels, portrayed to the life by an unnamed actor, giving his orders for intensifying the drive against American democracy "after our glorious victory at Munich".

Bund leader and orator Dr. Kassell, an inflated little man, admirably played by Paul Lukas, becomes the spy chief.

He works with Franz Schlager, Nazi leader on a German liner (George Sanders lends this role a proper Prussian ruthlessness), and hairdresser Hilda Keinhauer (Dorothy Tree makes her a credible Hitler-maiden). He has an affair with his fellow-spy, lovely Erika Wolff (Lya Lys).

Ne'er-do-well Kurt Schneider, a neurotic who is avid for fame, gets drawn into espionage through the Bund; to him jitters and bombast well suggested by Francis Lederer—falls the dangerous work of purloining secret U. S. defence documents. In this he implicates his simple-minded Army pal, Private Renz (a delightful dumb bit by Joe Sawyer).

STARK TERROR

Schneider is the first to be arrested, following clues resulting from the British Secret Service's picking up a woman in Scotland who is the "post-office" of the spy ring. From that moment, in sequences of sustained and mounting tension. Edward G. Robinson—smoothly and easily playing the Federal agent in charge of counter-espionage—builds up the case against Kassell, Keinhauer and others.

Four are tried and sentenced ("We do not have sawdust on our prison yards," grimly comments the Judge.)

But Kassell and another defendant, who have both come clean, are kidnapped by Gestapo agents in New York and rushed on the line back to Germany; rarely on the screen has hideous terror been more starkly presented.

Director Anatole Litvak has put over a film, for which I should like to infuse new life into those old hacks "sensational," "terrific," "smashing," with the actuality and punch of a first-class newspaper front page.

Flashback news-reel cuts of Hitler speaking at Nuremberg, of the Reichswehr marching into Austria and Czechoslovakia, stress the reality of the Nazi menace, no less real because, as Robinson sums up, "handling a case like this makes you feel you've spent months in a madhouse."

Miss this film at your peril! And ask yourself why the Censor who passes this grim indictment still bans that brilliant Soviet effort "Professor Mamlock."

"Like Our Own Foot Which Is Bleeding"

Luise Rainer's Passionate Plea For Chinese Sufferers

A passionate plea for the suffering people of China—for the peasants and workers portrayed in her famous film, "The Good Earth"—was made by Miss Luise Rainer, the film star, at a luncheon recently at the Overseas Club organised by the China Campaign Committee.

When she sat down beside Lord Noel-Buxton, chairman of the luncheon, there was not a sound in the room for nearly half a minute, and many eyes were misty.

QUIET, HONEST PEOPLE.

Miss Rainer told her, hearers how she came to know and respect the Chinese during the filming of "The Good Earth" in Hollywood.

For six months she saw hardly any other people. Some came from the large colony in San Francisco but many were brought direct from China.

"They were quiet straightforward, honest people, who loved nothing more than to live peaceably."

Nothing can happen to one country to-day that does not affect all the others, she said, China's suffering is "like our own foot which is bleeding."

Lord Noel-Buxton said that there are six million children without parents as a result of the Japanese invasion, and 16 million in need of help.

The first £5 for the appeal, which is for International Peace Hospital and its thin red line of Chinese doctors." was offered by the secretary of the Overseas League on behalf of his committee.

MARY PICKFORD'S NEXT

May Produce Films In England

If plans she has in mind materialise, Mary Pickford may enter British films as a producer.

This was disclosed when Miss Pickford and her husband, Buddy Rogers, spent half-an-hour at Denham studios the other day.

In a conversation Miss Pickford declared that for some time she had been interested in the idea of becoming a producer in this country. She would like, she said. to make a British talkie version of "Dorothy Vernon Of Haddon Hall" which was one of her own biggest silent film successes.

On her arrival at Denham, Miss Pickford was accompanied by E. T. Carr and George Archibald, Joint Managing Directors of United Artists; and she was received at the studios by Capt. Richard Norton, Executive Director of D. and P. Studios and Mr. Neville E. Neville and Mr. Reginald Fogwell, Producer and Director.

PRABHATNAGAR NEWS

Santaram Busy With "Life's For Living"

All the outdoor scenes having been completed, Mr. Shantaram has resumed the indoor shooting of "Life's For Living" (Admi) from this week. More than half the picture is over and it is expected to be ready soon. Mr. Shantaram has put in his greatest effort in the picture, and each scene gives him greater inspiration to make the next one better. Shahu Modak, Mrs. Shanta Hublikar, Buvasaheb, Gouri, Ram Marathe and others are included in the cast.

Preparations for "Dnyaneshwar" having been complete, rehearsals have started this week. Messrs. Damle and Fathelal are busy all the time; they have something new up their sleeve and hope to make the picture a worthy successor of "Tukaram". Mr. Keshavrao Bhole, the music director, is looking after the music of this picture, and one may expect a number of song hits from him.

Robert Young, Florence Rice In "Miracles For Sale"

Robert Young and Florence Rice will play leading roles in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production of "Miracles For Sale," blased on the novel, "Death in a Top Hat," by Clayton Rawson. The cast also includes Henry Hull and Lee Bowman. The picture goes into production shortly with Tod Browning directing.

Bombers Over Britain

Film Under Production Visualizes An Invasion

LONDON, (By Mail)

Troop-carrying airplanes, with an enemy army 100,000 strong dropping by parachute on London and slaughtering civilians, thousands of enemy bombers devastating British towns; the clash between defending and attacking air-craft, and the whole machinery of Britain's elaborate defence system going into action—such is one of the spectacular high-lights of "An Englishman's Home" now being filmed at Denham at a cost of £100,000.

The picture, a modernised version of Guy du Maurier pre-war play originally written as a warning to Briton's "to be prepared", was first staged in London 30 years ago.

It dealt with sudden invasion of this country by an enemy which took advantage of a strike and a fog to descend on Britain from Warships anchored along the Coast.

International events to-day have given the play a fresh topicality.

The producers of the film plan to make their film on a highly spectacular scale.

Invasion and war scenes are to be filmed on lines hitherto unattempted in this country.

They have assembled cast which includes: Edmund Gwenn, Mary Maguire, Geoffrey Toone, Paul Von Hernried, Richard Ainley, Desmond Tester, Mark Lester and Norah Howard.

The Director is Albert de Courville and the film is the first venture of a new company, Aldwych Film Productions, Ltd.

"IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE"

W. S. Van Dyke II will direct the film adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' novel, It Can't Happen Here for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The picture will start shortly, with Lucien Hubbard the producer. Lewis Stone will have the role of Jessup, and other cast selections are to be announced shortly. Van Dyke directed It's A Wonderful World, and is completing work on Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever.

A nationwide poll in France put Universal's DANIELLE DARRIEUX in second place as the most popular actress in that country.

"Want Them For Future Use"!

Nazi Agents Snap Refugees Seeing Film Which Exposes Them

Nazi agents mingling with crowds outside English cinemas are stated to be photographing refugees who go to see films which expose German spy methods.

German exiles in this country are so alarmed that Mr. John Parker (Labour M. P. for Romford) will raise the question in the House of Commons.

Mr. Parker told the News Chronicle:

"I was led to raise the question by events which took place the other night outside the West End cinema now showing the 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy.'

"My informant was in the crowd and saw four men with cine cameras. He saw them take first a series of crowd films around the entrance and then join the crowd.

INSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN.

"He speaks German and heard the men being instructed in German by one obviously in charge.

"This man told the others to mix with the crowd and photograph anyone talking German, adding. 'We shall want them for future use.'

"The photographers, working independently, then moved among the people taking, pictures.

"I have evidence of similar activity outside places where private shows of films concerning Germany, its spy and other systems have been shown."

The manager of the Warner Theatre, Leicester Square, where "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" has run for the past two weeks, told the "News Chronicle" that he had received no complaints.

DEANNA A GODMOTHER!

Deanna Durbin is now a godmother and of a French flying squadron.

According to word just received by the Universal star, the first class of cadet officers at the Air Force School at Salon, France, has chosen her as their marraine (godmother).

In French schools a class is called a "promotion" and in military schools each class selects as an emblem a name which distinguishes its members throughout their military careers. The force at the Air Force School selected the name of Guynemer. Hence the officers in the future will be known as from the Promotion Guynemer and will have as their marriane Deanna Durbin.

Deanna is the first Hollywood star ever to be accorded such an honour.

Introducing PRESTON FOSTER in his latest with Universal—"Society Smugglers."

A tense moment from "MAN OF CONQUEST," the first screen dramatization of the life of Sam Houston, featuring Gail Patrick and Richard Dix.

Lovely JOAN BLONDELL, co-starring with BING CROSBY in Universal's "East Side of Heaven."

Screen Snapshots

'BEAUTY' GOES AIR-MINDED!

Princess BABA (right) and Dorothy Arnold—Universal's attractive starlets snapped after a flight in one of California's new super-speed transport 'plane.

KUMARI VINA and JIVAN in Mohan Pictures' forthcoming social "Swastika."

Hollywood's youngest starlet—"SANDY"—11-months-old daughter of a Los Angeles milkman, 'signs' a long-term contract with Universal!

Congressman Arrested In C. P.

Sequel To Satyagraha In Forest Area

Ban On Jawahar's "Eight Days' Interlude" Lifted

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Provincial Government has lifted the ban placed on the booklet in English entitled "The Eight Days' Interlude" containing a report of the work done and the speeches delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from the 11th to the 19th October 1930, printed and published at the Jawahar Press, Delhi.

Plan For Counter-Satyagraha

The Nagpur Muslim League is enrolling volunteers to take part in counter-satyagraha to meet the Aryan and Hindu Maha Sabha Satyagraha at Hyderabad, in case the All-India Muslim League decides to take that step.

Congressman Arrested

Mr. Sarju Prasad Agarwal, a Congressman of Balod has been arrested by the police for offering Forest Satyagraha at Drug, by cutting trees. He has been remanded to jail custody as he, along with 23 other satyagrahis refused to offer defence or furnish bail.

Mr. Agarwal has been trying to remove the grievances of the tenants. He went on 10 days' fast but on the intervention of the local Congress authorities who promised to look into the matter, he broke his fast. As however the Congress Committee did nothing to implement the promise, Mr. Agarwal led a batch of satyagrahis to cut forest trees in the Doundi Lohara Zamindari. This is the second time forest satyagraha has been started in the zamindari

Tax Enhanced

With effect from the 1st July, 1939, the tax on sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants under the C. P. and Berar Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Act, 1938 has been raised from 5 to 8 per cent. for a period of one year by the Provincial Government.

MONSOON STRONG IN BOMBAY

All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 8.

A depression formed in the Bay of Bengal centred this morning about 130 miles east-south-east of Gopalpur. Monsoon has been strong in Orissa, Central Provinces, north Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and active in north Madras coast, Chota Nagpur, Central India, east Rajputana and south Gujarat. Rainfall occurred locally in Assam. Bengal, Bihar and Madras Deccan, while a few falls were reported in and near the west United Provinces hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Khandalla six inches, Bombay and Mahabaleshwar five, Cuttack four; Chanda and Surat three; Jubbulpore, Saugor and Darjeeling two; Port Blair, Kotah ane and half, Hazaribagh, Bhopal Norgong Ratnagiri, Poona one; Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Chaibasa, Nagpur, Brijnagar, Bhavnagar, Belgaum, three-quarters; Mussoorie, Nizamabad, Masulipatam Mercara half; Ambala Quarter of an Inch.

Forecast until the evening of July 9:—

The monsoon will be vigorous in Orissa, strong in north Madras coast, Central Provinces, Deccan, and Konkan and active in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and east Central India Rainfall will occur locally in Assam, Bengal, west Central India Gujarat and Malabar and at a few stations in East Rajputana, and east United provinces.

Heavy fainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in east Central Provinces, Orissa and adjoining districts of north Madras coast during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Military Co-ordination With Burma

Resources Of Both Countries To Be Pooled Together

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 7.

Following the secret talks at Singapore between Anglo or French Military Authorities in which the Air Marshal from Army Headquarters, Simla also joined plans are to be discussed for the co-ordination of Defence measures between India and Burma. Although India and Burma are separated, it is being felt that owing to the international situation and developments in the Far East which might assume critical proportions at any moment India and Burma should pool their Army and Air resources as well as resources of supply for joint action when the need arises.

Both the countries are poor in Naval Defence resources, but measures for Coastal Defence are being prepared with the resources available. These problems will be discussed next week when the Governor of Burma with the officer commanding Burmese Forces arrives in Simla. This opportunity will be taken to discuss outstanding questions, pending settlement between the two countries and the situation arising out of widespread anti-Indian feeling in Burma.

There is also the question of opening the Burma Yunnan road which has caused misgivings in certain sections of the Burmese public and through which, now, supply of war materials especially military trucks to China is being maintained. Another reason why it is sought to have early discussions between the Governor of Burma and the authorities here is that while the Viceroy controls Indian Army Forces, Burmese Forces are under the direct control of the War Office. Presumably a machinery for the co-ordination of Defence Forces of both the countries would be devised and perfected to facilitate movements of Troops in times of emergency.

DR. NARAYAN RAY RELEASED

Prisoner Of Dalhousie Square Bomb Case

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Dr. Narayan Chandra Ray, M.B., a former Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, who was sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment in connexion with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage case was released before the expiry of full terms of imprisonment on Tuesday noon from the Dum Dum Central Jail.

It might be recalled that Dr. Ray was arrested in August, 1930 at Bacteriological Institute, Vivekananda Road, on the day when an attempt was made to kill Sir Charles Tegart by throwing a bomb. He was tried before a Special Tribunal at Alipore along with Dr. Bhupa Chandra Bose and others and was sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment in November, 1930. On an appeal to the High Court his sentence was reduced to 15 years

First he was lodged in Alipore Central Jail from where he was transferred to Yervada Central Jail. He was sent to the Andamans Cellular Jail in March 1933. Along with other prisoners he resorted to hunger-strike once in 1933 and again in 1937. On the last occasion they broke their hunger-strike at the request of Gandhiji. He was repatriated from the Andamans along with the last batch of prisoners in January 1938 and was kept in Alipore Central Jail. During his nine years' jail life he occasionally suffered from asthma otherwise he was in perfect health.

Dr. Ray was educated in Hindu School, Presidency College and took his M.B., degree from the Calcutta Medical College in 1927. He was elected to the Calcutta Corporation in April 1930 and was taken under arrest in August of the same year.

Dr. Ray who is about 36 is a bachelor.

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD

Activities In 1937 Reviewed

(From A Correspondent)

The progress of education in the Hyderabad State was sustained. Though there was a decrease in the number of schools of 22, the number of scholars rose by 5618. Thus at the end of the year there were 4768 schools and 3,67,768 scholars. There were also 872 private schools with strength of 24,837. The total expenditure on education for the Dominions (excluding collegiate education) was Rs 84.79 lakhs. The percentage of scholars actually undergoing instruction to the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population was 18.1 per cent. as against 17.9 in previous year; that of boys to the male population of school-going age was 30.5 per cent. and that of girls to the population was 5.2. The number of High Schools was 56 with a strength of 32,017 and the expenditure on High schools was Rs. 17.93 lakhs. There were 134 Middle Schools with 44,206 scholars indicating an increase of 2 schools and 1,604 scholars. Expenditure of Middle Schools amounted Rs. 12.99 lakhs. There was a decrease of 24 Primary schools and the number stood at 4,392 with 2.819.55 showing that inspite of the decrease in the number of schools the strength went up by 2,847. The expenditure on Primary schools was Rs. 26.70 lakhs. The number of Girls of all grades increased by 8 and stood at 726 with an attendance of 54 551 indicating an increase 2.035 girls during the year Girls' education cost the State Rs. 9 91 lakhs.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The total number of Special schools remained the same as in the previous year, i.e. 186 but there was an increase of scholars who numbered 9,550. The expenditure on all special schools was Rs. 4,56,015. Included among these schools were 8 Teachers. Training institutions where the number of teachers under training was 292. There were 8 Industrial and Vocational Schools with 813 scholars. Of these 2 were Governmental Industrial Schools. 2 Local Fund Vocational Schools and 4 Aided Vocational Schools. In addition to the Industrial Vocational Schools there was one Government Technical Institute with 186 scholars and 1 Unaided Orphanage with 306 pupils. Adult education continued to receive attention and showed some progress. There were 40 Adult Schools with 147 adults under instruction. There were also 20 Religious Schools in the Dominions with 1 221 scholars on the rolls. Of these 16 schools were Islamic and 4 Sanscrit and Vedic institutions. Depressed Class schools numbered 103 with 3 907 scholars. The Department is now directing its energies more towards giving the depressed class children facility to join the ordinary schools than towards opening separate schools for them. Scouting and Guiding showed appreciable progress. There were 154 Scout Troops with a strength of 4 362 and the number of Girl Guides rose to 2.719.

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FLOATING DOCK LEAVING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR FOR SERVICE AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

"What Price Drink?" Carries First Prize

Three Women Share First Prize For Best Poem In English: Results Of Competitions Of Prohibition Propaganda Board

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

The Prohibition Propaganda Board, Bombay, has announced the results of the recent competitions in short stories and poems held in connection with Prohibition propaganda. The Board had proposed that prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each would be given to the best story and best poem in English and in each regional language, describing the evils of drink and emphasising the need of Prohibition. 20 consolation prizes of Rs. 10 each were also announced for other deserving competitors.

The Board received in all 324 entries (202 short stories and 122 poems). These were examined by a special Board of Judges, whose decisions are as follows:—

The first prize for short story in English has been won by Mr. U. R. Rao for his story entitled "What Price 'Drink'?"; in Gujarati by Mr. Dhanashanker Tripathi for "Daru Haram"; in Kannada, by Mr. A. A. D'Silva for "Naligiya Nalla"; in Marathi by Mr. D. N Tilak, for "Kahincha ka nahin kartha yenar"; and in Urdu by Mr. M. Faruqi for "Bhaint."

The first prize for the best poem in English has been divided between Mrs. Rukmani Desai for her poem entitled: "A Woman's Prayer," Mrs. U. Gangabai Rao, for "A Mother's Lament" and Miss May Taylor, for "Temperance Proverbs." Each winner receives Rs. 15, the amount allotted for consolation prizes in the test being also divided between them.

PRIZES FOR POEMS

The winners of prizes for the best poems in other languages are as follows:—

Gujarati:—Mr. Prabhubhai Patel for "Daruna Chhajia."

Kannada:—Mr. C. N. S. Moorthy for "Sura Surpanakhi."

Marathi:—Mr. Shanker Krishna Athavle for "Sukhacha Premacha Samsara Sadhwicha."

Urdu:—Mr. Khoja A. R. Siddiqi for "Shikast-i-Maidodah."

CONSOLATION PRIZES

The consolation prizes for short stories are awarded to the following competitors.—

English:—Miss May Taylor for "Sour Grapes" and Mr. Figueiredo for "The Gates of Paradise."

Gujarati:—Mr. Kantilal Hiralal Shah for "Akeibhul" and Mr. Vijayakumar M. Trivedi for "Pratigna."

Kannada:—Mr. A. A. Shirhatti for "Saraya Samsara" and Mr. Shrinivas Joshi for "Jivanta Hena."

Marathi:—Mr. Chunilal M. Shetn for "Satyanas" and Mr. Satchidanand Shanker for "Madira."

Urdu:—Mrs. Siddiqi Begum for "Gulabi ki Nazar" and Mr. Zafar Ahmad Khan for "Hayat Jadid."

The consolation prizes for poems are given as follows:—

Gujarati.—Mrs. Mavji Damji Shah for "Daruna Dushparinam" and Mrs. Yamuna Gajanan Munshi for "Prohibition."

Kannada:—There was only one consolation prize-winner, namely, Mr. S. R. Betgeri for "Bhuta Ni Tolagillinda."

Marathi:—Mr. Balakrishna Jiwaji Hedkar for "Kamgarachen Samsarachitra" and Mr. Madhav Tamhankar for "Madira."

Urdu:—Mr. Sayyed S. Ali for "Dukht-i-Raz" and Mr. F. A. Siddiqi Hirman for "Imtina-i-Sharab."

IRRIGATION RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Meeting In Simla: Problems For Discussion

SIMLA: (By Mail).

The ninth summer meeting of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation will be held in Simla from July 11 to July 15. Mr. S. H. Bigsby, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, will preside.

The Committee will discuss the progress made during the year on investigations on hydraulic models including river models; the meandering of rivers; flood control by reservoirs, the silting of reservoirs, silt excluders and ejectors, canal losses and means of conserving irrigation water, water logging and land reclamation and the collection of hydraulic data of boulder rivers.

Through this Committee, the Central Board of Irrigation coordinates the activities of the research stations, of which there are five, working in India on problems of irrigation and its ramifications. The magnitude of the problems investigated can be realised from the fact that in British India alone over 32,000,000 acres (or approximately 13 per cent. of the total area sown) are irrigated annually and that the capital outlay on irrigation is Rs. 15,404,00,000.

There is widespread recognition in the engineering world of the importance of the technical work done in the research establishments, and results of the investigations are communicated to some 20 countries who, in turn, keep the Board informed of their progress in the same field.

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The Foreign Scene

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS IN CHINA—JAPAN AND TRIPARTITE MILITARY PACT—NAVY'S ATTITUDE—BLOCKADE AS BLACKMAIL—NAZIS IN DANZIG —HIMMLER'S CIRCUS ON THE MOVE

(BY "VIGILANTE")

According to a recent Reuter's Rome message some of the Italian legionaries who had fought in Spain have been recruited by the Japanese for service in China and a number of them have already sailed 'on their own initiative, without official backing from the Italian Government.'

Whether or not the Italian Government officially blesses these heroes of the Spanish invasion, hardly any apology is called for in regard to their status as 'volunteers' engaging themselves in another romantic adventure on their own initiative as no Non-intervention Committee of the Anglo-French composition is in existence to referee the diplomatic 'correctness' of Italy's loan of services of these Spanish 'veterans.'

CUI BONO?

It is extremely doubtful whether these legionaries could at all be spared at a time when the Duce feels the greatest need of their services at home unless there was some motive or advantage to be gained by lending them to Japan. Such a loan of personnel, whatever value to the Japanese it may possess in the operations in South China, can only have a certain political significance. The Italian 'Swiss' mercenaries are of course not free to dispose of themselves and to solve, as best they could, their private problem of unemployment; and if they go to China to fight there, it ought to mean that Mussolini is trying to ingratiate himself into the good books of the Japanese and that he is practising now the altruism of which he gave such a spectacular demonstration during the so-called Spanish Civil War.

JAPAN'S ROLE

It is a well-known fact that Japan has so far refused to join the military alliance with Germany and Italy offered to her by her partners of the anti-Comintern pact. The Emperor Mutsu Hito, who is guided by Prince Saionji, is known to be opposed to the idea of Japan accepting such a risk even when the Japanese army is prepared and favours such alliance. The Japanese navy particularly which takes the more realistic view of the consequences of such an alliance is firm about its opposition to a plan that, apart from the ideological reasons that may justify Japan's participation in it creates an almost impossible situation for the Japanese naval forces.

Japan has so far resisted the German-Italian pressure and Ribbentrop is known even to have proposed that, as a price of this collaboration Japan would be allowed to economically dominate and monopolize China as an exclusive Japanese zone. The present, in addition has been offered of all possessions of England and France including Singapore while the Dutch colonies would be retained by Germany for her own use. But Japan has refused the offer with a view undoubtedly of investing in it more profitably as far as immediate aims of Japanese policy and gain are concerned.

BRIBE FOR ALLIANCE

It explains the remarkable patience shown by England and France in not allowing acts of Japanese provocation at Tientsin and other places to develop in a situation which, from a long-range diplomatic viewpoint is calculated to affect their so far favourable position in having Japan excluded out of the German-Italian military alliance with her role finally defined in the event of hostilities starting between the Totalitarian and Democratic Powers in Europe. Both Germany and Italy are determined for very obvious reasons to have Japan align herself on their side and give a definite guarantee of her collaboration in the event of a large-scale European war. And Japan is not slow in exploiting this situation and in trying to blackmail not only England and France but the U. S. A. as well thus neutralizing any effective resistence to the blockade that she has practically effected in the Chinese Treaty ports.

NAZI ACTION

The various reports received at the time of writing of the Nazis' movements in the 'free' city of Danzig are remarkable mainly for the pattern they trace in contrast with that furnished in the methods employed in the past in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel-land.

The Nazis would appear to have perfected a technique, not indeed of conquest—there has hardly been a case of this for the simple reason that no armed resistance has ever been attempted or offered—but essentially of shock-tactics and organised terrorism, planned and launched months in advance of the actual time of the final victory, that has invariably proved successful. It is a technique of what French journalists describe as 'wearing out the nerves' of those condemned for the Nazi 'coup' and is very much akin to preparing the patient for a surgical operation. Or it would perhaps best be compared with the preliminaries that are carried out in the case of those handed over to the official hangman.

METHODS OF CONQUEST

The dump of arms smuggled into Danzig might easily be the remnants of the supply left in the mid-stream of the Danube in Austria to be towed on the bank in the midst of the bathing establishment.

Dr. Schuschnigg has left to the admiring world some of the items of his carefully compiled 'dossier' of Nazi terrorism beginning and ending with bomb-outrages and incendiarism, of crowd formation, processions, demonstrations, the entry of the so-called 'tourists'—mostly Himmler's agents. Conditions obtained at Danzig to-day are of course quite different and it has not been necessary to transport the entire Nazi circus outfit in every instance. Usually, a threat of force and a threat of invasion have proved quite successful and now that Munich has ceased to exist as a reality, it would be interesting to watch what precedent the Nazis establish in their Polish adventure.

WATCH DANZIG

The piling up of arms is explained by the fact that the Poles lack in mechanical equipment and munitions although with their fine morale they are expected to give a good account of themselves if the Nazis cared to engage them in military action. And if the Nazi game were to spring on the spectators an accomplished fact of annexation, London, Paris and Warsaw would appear to be fully prepared to counter with effective action such a move. Evidence, in any case, is forthcoming of the Nazi methods of quick and audacious attack being neutralized for the first time perhaps since Mussolini prevented the earlier attempt at the conquest of Dolfuss' Austria.

Leaves From Last Week's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

The fateful 1st of August is approaching, and it is interesting to watch the reactions of various sections to it. The rumour-spreading section is still busy, but finds fewer listeners and still fewer gullible believers. The general problems are forgotten and the personal problem is now uppermost. Those who have household stocks have decided to throw in cocktail parties to clear up before the date. Habitual drinkers are awaiting the publication of Government rules to attempt to find a loop-hole.

Some are worried about the possible intrusion into the privacy of their homes by excise search officers; in this connection, I hope Government will exercise restraint and avoid giving petty annoyance by instructing their officers to refrain from house to house searches as far as possible, otherwise the movement will become unpopular even with those who support it to-day.

Any measures that Government may take to alleviate distress due to unemployment of those cast out by prohibition, will not satisfy some sections, but a declaration of its policy in this respect will create a more favourable atmosphere amongst the reasonable.

Parsi Talk

Wherever you go you hear Parsis talk of Prohibition and its effects, but during the last week I have noticed an absolute change in their attitude to the subject. Accepting the inevitable, the reasonable section, which constitutes the majority of the intelligent folk, regret the bitterness created over this affair; they are frank enough to lay the blame where it lies and are unsparing in their remarks about some of the so-called leaders of the anti-prohibition movement, even though they are still anti-prohibitionists themselves.

There is hardly any likelihood of isolated or mass attempts at law-breaking amongst the Parsis, as the mob-shouters are largely cowards and will be afraid of getting hauled up, and those who really have the guts and would be prepared to take the consequences of their actions, do not consider it a worthy cause for such sacrifice, as undoubtedly it is not. If a few misunderstandings could be cleared and a little more forbearance exercised all round, the evil effects of irresponsible agitation would disappear

Punjab Premier And The Progressives

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan was the guest of the Indian Progressive Group at lunch on Tuesday. Incidentally I notice the Indian Group is making good progress but the Europeans seem to be fading out—any explanation? Mr. M.R.A. Baig, the president, in welcoming him referred to him as a soldier-statesman, and Mr. R. K. Karanjia, the Secretary, thanked him for a very interesting speech.

Sir Sikander's proposal to divide Federal India into zones did seem to resemble a soldier's campaign of war, marking out and dividing up the territory, but I doubt whether it was statesmanlike. The lecture was interesting specially to those who had neither heard nor thought of the zonal scheme before, as it was something new. But to those who had given a few moments' thought to it some years ago, it seemed rather stale and uninviting. Sir Sikander is undoubtedly a good speaker, and the vote of thanks might have laid more emphasis on that point.

Bholanath The Bull

There are so many Bholanaths these days that you cannot make out the original from his copies. I witnessed a performance of a Bholanath at the Majestic last week. I noticed there were two attendants, one of whom mixed with the spectators and followed their talk; I further noticed that when Bholanath was asked to go up to and point out any person from those present most eyes were turned on the person and it was, therefore, easy to direct a well trained bull to the spot, but when a clever spectator present asked Bholanath's owner to make Bholanath point out a certain person present who was unknown to all but the questioner and who did not look in the direction of the person so named, Bholanath went round and round and failed to point out the person. Is the story of the second of fifth or twentieth sense of Bholanath a mere fake?

SPEAKER SAMBAMURTI FOR CALCUTTA

MADRAS, July 8

Mr. B. Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, leaves for Calcutta tomorrow night by the Calcutta Mail "en route" to Simla to attend the Conference of the Presidents and Speakers to be held there from July 10 to 20.

Mr. Sambamurthi will reach Calcutta on July 11 and will attend the meetings of the Bengal Legislative Council on 11th and 12th. He leaves Calcutta on the 12th night for Lucknow, where he will reach on the 13th after attending the meetings of the U.P. Assembly on July 13 and 14, he leaves for Simla reaching there on 16th.

After attending the conference on July 18, 19 and 20 Mr. Sambamurthi returns to Madras on July 31, halting at some places on the way.—United Press

Dr. Pattabhi Wants Democracy With Discipline

MADRAS, July 8.

"The Congress has been able to fight the British by its organisation parallel to that of the British. The British have built from top to bottom and have centralised the command. We have built from bottom to top our organisation cannot endure any more without Central Command. Own difference is that our organisation is subject to popular will; but the popular will itself must be disciplined and if this discipline is inimical to Democracy, then is revolt against A.I.C.C. resolutions excusable?"

Thus observed Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee, addressing a huge gathering at the Congress House this evening on "The present political situation." Dr. Pattabhi here referred to the latest controversy arising out of the Left Consolidation Committee's determination to organise protest demonstrations against A.I.C.C. resolutions

"Democracy is not licence," continued Dr. Pattabhi, "It means popular liberty, subject to certain rules which themselves constitute discipline. Therefore, democracy without discipline is but chaos, and it is to prevent this chaos this multiple mutually antagonistic leaderships—that the A.I.C.C. has brought all the forces under a unified command. After all, the A.I.C.C. does not prohibit Satyagraha, but only demands that permission should be taken beforehand.—United Press.

U. P. Muslim M.L.A.'s Resignation

CAWNPORE, July 8.

Dr. Abdus Saman (Muslim League) has submitted the resignation of his membership of the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

In the course of his letter of resignation, he says that the communal situation in Cawnpore has gone from bad to worse and it has been mishandled by local authority.

The people he represents, he adds, have no access to the English press. He says that he will not receive a proper hearing of the representation of the case on behalf of his community in the Assembly.

The curfew order in Cawnpore will be withdrawn to-morrow but the order under Section 144 will continue to remain in force.—A. P.

Mr. Prabhakar R. Kolte of N. Powell and Co., Ltd., Bombay, returned last week after receiving technical training in the X-Ray Factory of Westinghouse Electric International Company of New York. He stood first in the examination amongst the international students.

Kumar Sahadeo S. Shivtarkar, who lifted 200 lbs. with teeth, at the prize distribution ceremony of Rohidas Education Society, which was held at Bhavsar Kshatriya Mahajan Wadi on 2nd July, under the presidentship of Mr. B N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay.

LAST SCENES OF 'OM MANDLI' DRAMA

Dada Lekhraj's Last Sermon

KARACHI, July 7.

The last scene of the "Om Mandli" drama was enacted this afternoon, when the police raided "Om Nivas" and completed the disbandment of the institution by sealing the premises.

Touching scenes were witnessed in the Mandli last night when Dada Lekhraj preached his last sermon to the inmate girls who, with tears intermingled with sobs, prayed to Dada Lekhraj to let them remain with him and permit them to defy the Government order and face the consequences.

In the course of his sermon, the Dada advised his disciples to propagate "The Gyan Cult" among their friends, parents, relatives and neighbours.

Dada Lekhraj will continue to remain in his bungalow along with his family. Om Radhe, the President of the Mandli, will live with her relatives, while other girls will join their parents.—A. P.

SIR H. NAROTTAMDAS HOSPITAL

Record Activities

The following are stracts from the 14th annual report of Sir Hurkisandas Narottamdas Hospital for 1938:—

The Hospital, which had the total assets of 11 lakhs of Rupees in 1925, holds now assets of more than 25 lakhs of rupees, while the total expenditure which was Rs. 56,500/- in 1925, has gone up to Rs. 1,91,000/- in the year under report. This shows the increasing amount of accommodation the Institution has been providing to the public.

The Hospital grew from a modest beginning with 40 Beds, and now it has accommodation of 200 Beds in its medical, surgical and lying-in departments. Of these, 150 are for free-patients

In the year under report, in order to cope up with the increasing demand for accommodation, the authorities put up a third-storey on its present building, at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000/- and spent a sum of Rs. 31,000/- on equipment and furniture.

During the year, 1400 surgical cases, 1300 medical cases, and 977 lying-in-cases, were treated in the Hospital. The total amount of treatment days came to 64,500.

The total income of the Hospital from its properties, investments, fees from paying-patients, and donations in the year was Rs. 1,91,487-11-9 while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,90,723-6-3 leaving a surplus of Rs. 764-5-6.

INCREASE IN ACCOMMODATION

On account of the increase in the accommodation and the consequent expenditure, the Hospital has not been able in the year under report to set apart any amount for the depreciation of its building and equipment.

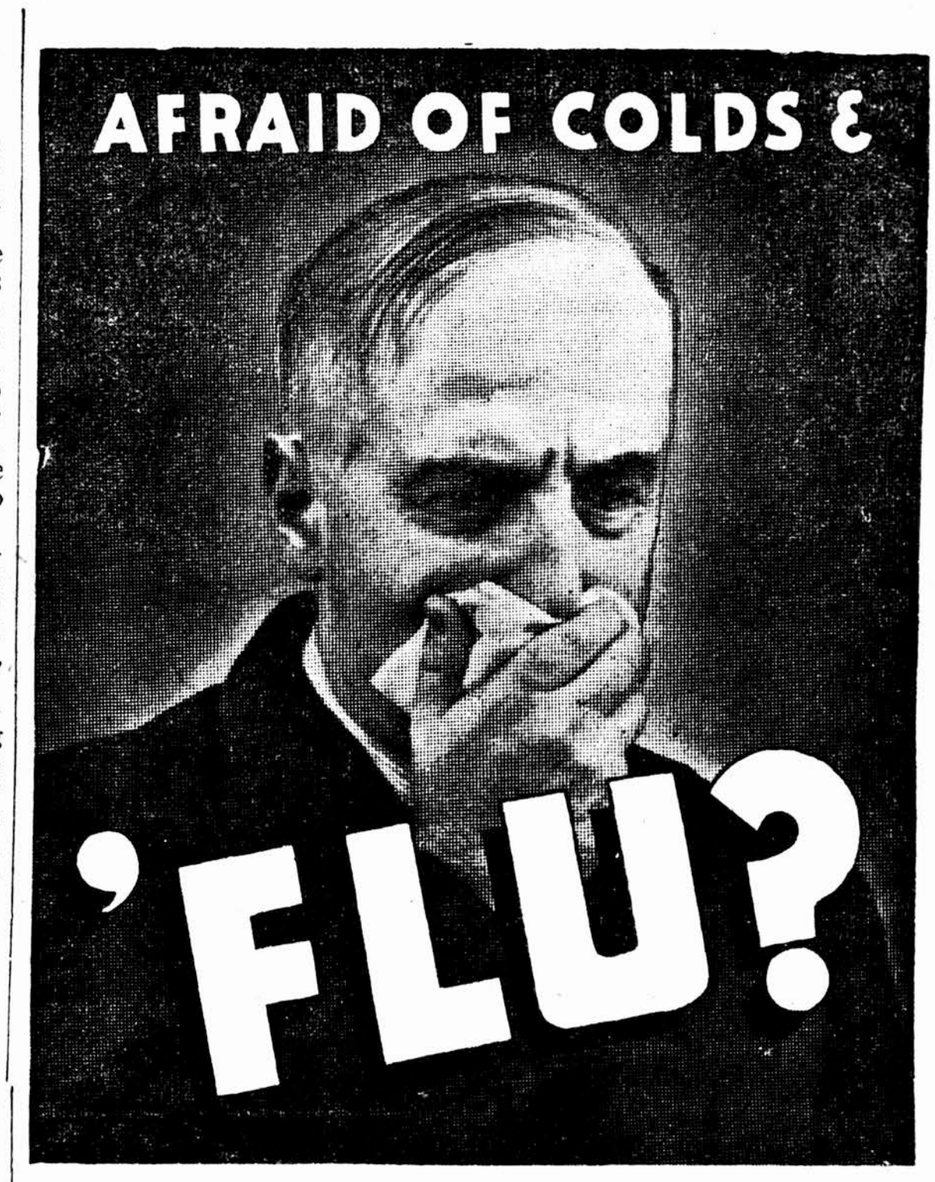
A noteworthy addition to the facilities afforded at the Hospital was the opening of a Dental Department which is under the care of a well-known Dentist in Bombay and the free-patients of the Hospital are examined and treated free of charge in this Department also.

Building Workers' Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Building Workers' Union a conference will be held in the city very soon.

There are altogether 60,000 building workers in the city. These workers are very hard-working people but their condition is utterly wretched. Their income is meagre and there is no time limit of their daily work. The treatment to these workers by contractors is sometimes inhuman The proposed conference will deal with all these problems writes the Secretary of the Union.



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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

CHAOS IN BENGAL FOOTBALL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

At last the Indian Football Association of Calcutta hah been compelled to act as a Controlling Body should. Upto this time it was acting under the orders of some of the prominent and most influential clubs of Calcutta. The following statement made by Mr. H. N. Nicholls, President of the I.F.A., gives a pathetic reading indeed:—

I. F. A.'s SORRY PLIGHT

"As recent events indicate, the working and authority of the I.F.A. has been ridiculed, and now we have a very serious state of affairs confronting us. I refer to (1) military authorities refusing to allow military referees to supervise certain games, (2) clubs dictating when and where their games are to be played, (3) clubs refusing to play charity matches, except under certain conditions, (4) clubs being unable to control their members in the stands at matches, (5) newspapers writing reports which amount to libel and a host of incidents which embarrass the I.F.A., (6) club members running on to the field of play and abusing anyone who has caused them annoyance, (7) clubs writing to newspapers direct in connection with I.F.A. matters, (8) clubs calling for many more charity match tickets than they can sell, with resultant loss of funds."

DEPLORABLE

It was a deplorable state of affairs which the I.F.A. had to contend with. It started with the rise of the Mahomedan Sporting to power and position. With communalism rampant in Bengal, they soon grew an enormous following in the Muslim Community. There was nothing wrong about it by itself. But when it came to the question of success or defeat for the Mahomedans their supporters gloated over their successes with fury so much so that they would not even tolerate an appreciation from others. I have heard people being abused for expressing an approbation of the good work done by a Mahomedan player, as if it was the monopoly of the Muslim players to play well always! And if it came to their defeat, Heaven help those who were responsible for it. Neither the players, nor the supervising officials not even their supporters were safe from the hands of the Muslim followers.

RIVALRY BREEDS JEALOUSY

It was not unoften that referees had to be escorted home by the police. Players of the opposing team had also to be given police protection. And if there was a Muslim player among them, he had to carry his life literally in his hands for some days. One living in Bombay may consider the above picture exaggerated. But any casual visitor to Calcutta who has watched a match between the Mahomedan sporting and, say, East Bengal of Mohan Bagan, would support my statement. It is not my purpose to lay all the blame at the door of the Mahomedan Sporting and their supporters. It is quite possible that the others have their own share of the blame too. It would not be at all surprising in the circumstances if they made a dead set against the Muslim domination.

NICHOLL'S DETERMINATION

The plain fact remains that the sporting life of Bengal, particularly in the domain of football, became so vitiated that any context was impossible under normal conditions. Ultimately, Mr. Nicholls was constrained to remark last week as follows:—"I want it to be known that I am determined to put a stop to this kind of thing and I look for that support which I was promised earlier in the year. I suggest that in order to ensure games being played in a more friendly atmosphere, club secretaries inform their members that clubs are responsible for their members' behaviour at Soccer matches, and the I.F.A. will take diciplinary action against offenders. We cannot have club members exciting spectators and getting away scot free, as it is neither fair to players, referees and others."

THREE TEAMS SUSPENDED

After the above statement to the Governing Body of the I.F.A. the club representatives promised their fullest support and co-operation to it. They assured the President that they would not rush to the press before giving the Governing Body a chance to consider the case in dispute. But in contravention of their plighted word they wrote to the press the very next day declaring their intention to withdraw from the League. The parties concerned in this breach of promise were the Mahomedan Sporting, East Bengal Kalighat and the Aryans. The last-named having realised their mistake fulfilled their engagement the following day. The others, however, stuck to their guns. The I.F.A. had, therefore, no other alternative than to suspend the three offending clubs till the rest of the Season.

CONTROLLING BODY MUST GOVERN.

It is undoubtedly a drastic step which is sure to have serious repercussions on the football world of Bengal. But that cannot be helped. If a controlling body allows itself to be dictated by a certain section of its constituent clubs, however powerful they may be, it has no right to exist. Its very 'raison d'etre' vanishes immediately it loses its authority and succumbs to the flourishes of others. Can there be anything more galling than to see a club putting down its goal-posts before a match is to be played on its ground? This is what the Mahomedan Sporting did. The teams who were down to play had actually to find another ground to play off the match. If the controlling body does not take a serious view of this breach of etiquette, it has no business to rule.

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

On the top of it came a threat from the military authorities that none of the military referees would supervise a game in which the Mahomedans played. Did you ever hear of such a thing before? No. Because not even in the days when the Mohan Bagans were deprived of their legitimate laurels by none-too-creditable means, anybody thought of taking the law into his own hands. The association of the East Bengal, and Kalighat with the Mahomedan Sporting may seem a little strange at first sight. Because they are not Muslims though they have a sprinkling of them in their composition. Their affinity lies in a different direction.

CASUS BELLI.

They are the strongest supporters of the importation of players from outside. It is a well-known fact that the Mohan Bagans have sternly set their face against the importation of players. They have however no objection to accepting non-Bengali players who are 'bona-fide' residents of Bengal. As a matter of fact they had Hamid, of the Sandemanians as a player and a Captain when he was stationed in Calcutta a few years ago. Evidently club rivalry and jealousy, which are much deeper and stronger than we see on the surface, have made strange bedfellows.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

It may be taken for granted that the action taken by the I.F.A. will seriously affect the sporting life of Bengal for some time. The recalcitrant clubs are not likely to sit on their oars. They would do everything in their power to upset the decision. Failing that they may organise a complete boycott of the I.F.A. and start a rival association of their own, as has been suggested in certain quarters. I hope the I.F.A., in the best interests of Soccer not only in Bengal but the whole of India will refuse to surrender to these threats. It would be a thousand times better to have clean sport with less backing than the unclean staff with mass support.

A CALL TO STATESMANSHIP.

This is a warning to all the Sister organisations in the country. A time may soon come when they may be faced with a similar situation. I have decried on innumerable occasions the support given to communal teams and tournaments. Many a well meaning person has laughed at it. I wish I could send some of them to Calcutta to laugh their heart out at the prospect which the Mahomedan Sporting and others have brought in Bengal. It is indeed a tragedy to our sporting life which will need all the statesmanship we can muster to avert a disaster. Will Bengal rise to the occasion and save the situation?

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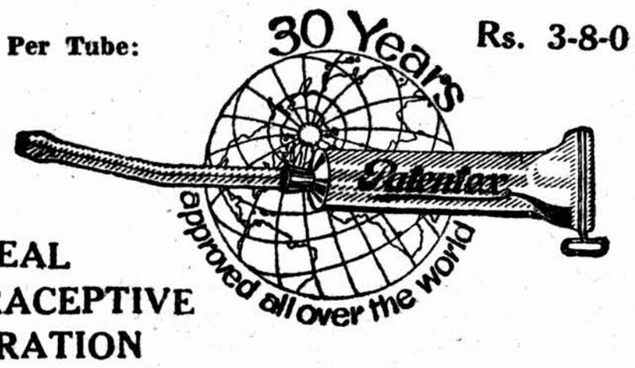

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EMPIRE'S CRUISERWEIGHT TITLE

Big Contest On Monday

LONDON, July 8.

The title that has lain vacant for 16 years—British Empire Cruiserweight Crown—will be at stake at Monday's world title fight at White City between Len Harvey and Jock McAvoy.

The British title of which Harvey is the holder will also be at stake, so that Harvey who is British and Empire Heavyweight Champion will be the first boxer ever to hold five titles at the same time if he defeats McAvoy.

The men have previously met thrice, every bout the same distance as Monday's namely 15 rounds.

Harvey won on points in 1932; McAvoy reversed the decision a year later and then Harvey again won on points last year.

Eddie Phillips, Londoner, who fights Jack Doyle (Eire) in the same programme has promised his supporters a speedy knockout victory.

It will be recalled that Doyle fell spectacularly from the ring in the second round when the couple met at Harringay last autumn.—Reuter.

Harwood League

B. GARDNER 'DEFEATS' GYMKHANA!

B. E. S. T. Break Gloomy Spell With 'Flukish' Victory

Cooperage Ground Presents Appearance Of One Long Stretch Of Water-Cress

Thanks to a memorable 'display' by their inside-right B. Gardner, who capped sixty minutes of brilliant soccer by scoring all his side's four goals the B.E.S.T., a once, much-fancied combination, broke their gloomy spell at last by fluking a 4-3 victory over the Bombay Gymkhana in the Senior Harwood League, on the Cooperage ground last evening.

B. GARDNER TO THE RESCUE!

I say 'fluking', because if B. Garner had, even for a moment, decided to 'slow down' a bit, or if the otherwise 'beyond reproach' referee had decided to 'speed' up a bit, where spotting cases of 'handling' was concerned, the Gymkhana would certainly have forced the winners to share points, and on the run of play, have deserved it too!

The Arabian Sea depression continues to play havoc at the Cooperage. The previous evening's encounter was played on, or more appropriately 'in' a 'quagmire'. A 'merciless' steady downpour, which continued with redoubled 'vengeance' throughout the game, helped things to deteriorate further last evening.

ONE LONG STRETCH OF 'WATER-CRESS'!

The ground was now one long stretch of 'water cress' with toad-holes in between. In fact, had play continued for another fifteen minutes or so we may have had to report a 'water-cress-polo' match! So positively negative were the ground conditions.

In view of the above it would be ridiculous to suggest that the sixty minutes were productive of Soccer, as we are accustomed to see it 'demonstrated' 'Mud-larking' is the word! But even a 'mud-lark' is not necessarily an uninteresting affair. Indeed last evening's encounter was nothing if not interesting! Sounds paradoxical, but believe me there was'nt a single dull moment throughout the whole match.

'STAR' PERFORMERS

Credit for 'bracing' up things must unquestionably go to B. Gardner the winners' brilliant right-inner, who persisted in playing a 'scientific' game in spite of the hopelessly 'unscientific' ground and weather conditions, and to Schultz, the Gymkhana's brainy spear-head who worked throughout like a Trojan, and in spite of a 'not-too-narrow' waist-line was the most 'active' player on his side. Between them these two 'star' performers played all the real Soccer that was played during the match hour. Their respective colleagues, were obviously 'enjoying the fun'!

AN 'OVER-LOOKED' PENALTY

The referee seemed to be 'enjoying' it too, being loath to spoil things by 'noticing' a good number of positive cases of 'handling' one such 'case', had there been a less 'enthusiastic' and more 'watchful' man in charge of the whistle, would have meant the losers being awarded a penalty of which they were now unfortunately robbed. B. Gardner gave B.E.S.T. a great start by netting thrice, in the 7th, 18th and 22nd minute of the game, respectively the last time being off a corner. (3-0). Brewer reduced the margin for the Gymkhana a minute before recess. (1-3). On crossing over the losers rallied vigorously and for the first fifteen minutes of the latter period they were all over the Tramwaymen.

TWO GRAND GOALS

Scoring two grand goals in magnificent style in the 5th and 12th minute of play respectively, the second of these in particular being a 'beautl' a perfect 'amalgamation' of 'speed-footwork timing and power, Schultz levelled matters for the Gymkhana before the B.E.S.T. had realised where things were. (3-3). In the very next minute however, B. Gardner again came to their rescue—completing his own, which was his team's as well, tally with a hectic 'follow-through' working up a pivotal pass, which had Green all at sea. (4-3).

The final whistle found the score card unaltered.

RESULT:

B.E.S.T.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 3 goals

The teams were:

B.E.S.T.: Fernandes, Moore and Houlton, P. S. Rana, Robertson and D'Silva, R. Gardner, B. Gardner, Wilkins, Adams and Kolapkar.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Green, Preston and Marsden, Collins, Morrey and Williams, Little, Brewer, Schultz, Love and F. Preston.

REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

(Cooperage)

5-50 p.m. South Lancs "A" v. Selected Second Division Team.

HOW THEY STAND

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
"D" Company	10	10	-	-	28	6	20
B.E.S.T.	11	6	5	-	24	19	12
Caltex	11	4	3	4	11	8	12
"A" Company	10	5	3	2	11	10	12
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	3	3	15	17	9
South Kanara	12	2	8	2	12	27	6
Bombay Gymkhana	10	-	7	3	4	17	3

County Cricket

Glamorgan's Phenomenal Success

Glamorgan, last but one in the 1938 championship table and one of the Cinderellas of cricket, are staggering the critics with their phenomenal scoring. Just look at the way they started June:—

In the first four matches that month Glamorgan have hit 2,144 runs, thus: (1) After Gloucestershire declared at 505 for five, Glamorgan made 577 for four (second innings); (2) scored 501 for eight declared and beat Nottinghamshire by ten wickets (3) replied to Kent's 471 with a meagre 492; (4) and topped Somerset's 385 with a total of 574 for seven.

Previous to these matches no Glamorgan player had made a century. Now seven men, Dyson, Davies (E.), Brierley, M. J. Turnbull, Davies (D.), Smart and Jones (E.C.) have scored hundreds.

Among other records broken in these four games, Glamorgan have exceeded their previous highest score; Emrys Davies (with 287 not out) made the best individual score; Dai Davies (216) passed his own best and helped in a record fifth-wicket partnership of 204.

Even Yorkshire, in all their glory, have done nothing approaching this.

HEARD THE LATEST?

At Worthing there was a collection for Jim Parks, and the occasion served to liven up a dull patch when a voice over the loud speaker announced: "There will be a collection for Jim Parks. Has anyone lost a set of false teeth? They can have them returned by applying at the office."

It is understood that the teeth were not sold to swell the collection, which realised £44 9s.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WHITECITY, July 8

Forty thousand peoples watched Amateur Athletic Championships, today, Following were the results:—

440 yards:—Pennington (Great Britain) won in 40.8 seconds.

Polevault Webster (Great Britain) 12 feet three inches.

100 yards:—Sweeney (Great Britain 9.9 seconds. Osendarp, Holder, pulled a muscle when he was level with Sweeney, a few yards from the tape.

Putting weight:—Debruyn (Holland) 43 feet, six and quarter inches.

Three miles:—Emery 1, Ward 2, Reeve 3,. All are British. Time 14 minutes, 8 seconds. A new English. British and Championships record at White City.

One mile:—Wooderson 1 (four minutes, 11.8 seconds) Pell 2, (four minutes, 12 seconds), Collyer 3, (four minutes 15 seconds). All are British.

Wooderson's and Pell's times are new English British and Championship records.—Reuter.

ROVERS CUP TOURNAMENT

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DAILY CHARGES

East Side ..... As. 8.
South Side ..... As. 4.

SEMI-FINALS & FINALS

East Side ..... As. 12.
South Side ..... As. 6.

By way of providing further facilities for local soccer fans the Managing Committee of the W.I.F.A. have this year decided to issue season tickets at attractive rates for the Eastern and Southern Sections of the Stands as well.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

LONDON: July 8.

At Wimbledon, Queen Mary saw British Davis Cup player, Wilde (Londoner) and Miss Bila Brown beat the Americans, Cooke and Mrs. Fabyan in the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles: 6—3, 7—5.

The Americans who are seeded players led in the first set (3—1) and (4—2) in the second set.—

In Women's Singles, final, Miss Alice Marble (America) beat Miss K. Stammers (Great Britain): 6—2, 6—0.—Reuter.

In the finals of the Grand Challenge Cup, Harvard (America) beat Argonauts (Canada) by 3 lengths in 7 minutes and 40 seconds.

In Diamond Sculls, Burk (Holder) beat Every (Poland) by 1-1|4 lengths in 9 minutes and 13 secs.

In Stewards' Cup, Zurich Rowing Club (Switzerland) beat Oriel College (Oxford), by 4 lengths in 8 mins. and 9 secs.—Reuter.

Football Matches Cancelled

LONDON: July 8.

There was no play in the following matches owing to rain:—

Worcestershire v. Somerset (at Kidderminster).

Glamorgan v. Sussex (at Pontypridd).

Yorkshire v. Middlesex (at Bradford).

Lancashire v. West Indies (at Manchester).

Leicestershire v. Warwickshire (at Leicester).

There was no play at Nottingham between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire owing to rain.—Reuter.

Tennis

"Covers A Multitude Of Virtues"!

BUNNY AUSTIN ON IMPORTANCE OF 'GOOD EYE' IN TENNIS

H. W. Austin, Britain's No. 1 tennis personality, has contributed a very interesting article to a recent issue of the London "Evening News", on the champions of lawn tennis. Remarking on the great diversity of their character, temperament and physique he asks what are the qualities needed by a champion? Are they given by nature or must they be acquired? Here's, for instance, what he says about the eye:

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD EYE

"First and highly important is the characteristic known as a good eye. This covers a multitude of virtues. First among them are the reflexes, which measure the speed with which the brain reacts to a situation as seen through the eyes sums up the situation and thinks out what to do and conveys the resultant orders to the muscles. The quicker the muscles respond to the orders sent out by the brain the quicker are said to be the person's reflexes. In such persons as Perry and Budge the muscular response is amazingly quick."

School Of Modern French Opened

Munshi's Tribute To French Democracy

"I have today associated myself with this Alliance Francaise in the hope that by a closer contact of literature and culture it will be possible for India to understand and appreciate France and for Europeans to realise that the pigment of the skin cannot be allowed to lay down the frontiers of freedom with impunity."

Thus observes the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi performing the inaugural ceremony of the school of modern French, organised by the Alliance Francaise, on Saturday evening, at the Robert Money High School.

BARRIERS OF RACE

Monsieur Yves Petit-Dutallis, the Honorary General Secretary of the institution, requesting Mr. Munshi to declare the school open observed:—

"We all know how the barriers of race, language and religion, and the clash of material interest have made the world what it is today, a house divided against itself. But I have been convinced for years and experience has strengthened this conviction, that in the sphere of the intellect and of culture, these barriers do not prove themselves to be insuperable.

For, in this sphere, religious, political and material differences are of secondary importance, and the things which really count are the common humanity, the common civilization, the common ideas, which we have all inherited from the great civilization of the past, and which go a long way to bring about a "rapprochement" between the finest minds of every country.

I believe that the only method of learning, is to observe and to make an effort to assimilate as far as possible the spirit of the milieu in which we happen to find ourselves at a particular moment.

That is the reason why I sincerely believe, particularly since I have lived in this country, that India has much in common with Europe, and it was this conviction which made me agree to undertake sometime ago the creation of an Alliance Francaise in Bombay. The formation of the School is the logical continuation of the original effort, for without a knowledge of the French language it is not possible for the people of this country to do full justice to the culture and civilization of France, and the other two great French speaking democracies of Europe—Switzerland and Belgium.

MUNSHI'S FRENCH INSPIRATION

Mr. Munshi, in the course of his address said:—

I am indebted to the Alliance Francaise for giving me this opportunity to pay my tribute to French culture and literature this evening. Though I do not know French, I have turned to France again and again for literary inspiration and technique. During the period when politics and administration were not the absorbing preoccupation of my life, I have sat at the feet of French masters: Descartes and Montesquieu among the elders; Rousseau who, of all the moderns can be reckoned as the father, not only of democracy in politics and romanticism in literature, but of the whole modern outlook on men and things; Musset, Marimee, Gautier, Michelet, Balzac and Anatole France; and above them all, Hugo of the flashing eye and the unblinded vision, whose words are forces, and language a majestic array of living images; and that greatest story teller of all ages, Alexandre Dumas, whose incomparable art inspired me to devote myself to historical romance in my own language.

NAPOLEAN AND JOAN OF ARC

Throughout my literary career I have felt a kinship to France which I gladly acknowledge today. But as much as these literary men if not more, two persons held my imagination in bondage in my young days, a woman and a man of France: Joan of Arc who won national freedom and redeemed her sex, and Napolean, the successor of Caesars, the first amongst those who conceived and in part achieved, though for a fleeting moment, a federation of Nations; not an imbecile League of Nations but a forceful union of nations with a common army and a single policy.

In this connection I cannot help referring to the present plight in which Democracies—including England and France—find themselves. This is largely due to forgetting the lesson which Napolean had to learn. The obvious characteristic of Democracies—endless talk—lead many to forget the basic principle that to justify their existence the Democracies also must be able to protest themselves and their principles by effective collective action. But the totalitarian menace has proved a rude reminder; some of the Democracies including France have now taken the step of bringing their foreign policies and military strength to a federal pool. They have found, luckily in time, that incessant debates and sanctimonious covenants cannot lead humanity anywhere except to chaos.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

"The claims of national sovereignity to be its own law has found the world incapable of securing liberty under conditions of a lasting peace. The basic idea of democracy,—Liberty of the Individual—which France gave to the world in 1789 will be lost, if it is not preserved at the cost of national sovereignties and Imperialistic exploitation. It is truth, though bitter Government of a people by non-violent methods—by persuasion, the ballot box, and mutual understanding—is only possible in countries which are able to put forward a concerted defence against the aggressive greed of insatiate dictators. There is no alternative before us but to build up a world organisation of democratic states with sufficiently adequate sanctions to maintain what we prize above life.

INDIA'S NEW SENSE

In India today we vibrate with a new grown sense of democratic power: and yet we are helpless at home segregated and spruned abroad, even within the British Commonwealth—in South and East Africa, in Burma and Ceylon. And the present trials of Democracies, their external vacillations and internal weakness, arise from their having betrayed the fundamental principles of equality and freedom by keeping the non-White people within their fold as mere second class citizens of a White Empire. If Democracy is an essential of life—and I think it is—no power can play untrue to its principles without a rousing bitterness and encouraging hostile combinations among those whom it controls.

FRANCE'S DEMOCRACY

I have today associated myself with this Alliance Francaise in the hope that by a closer contact of literature and culture it will be possible for India to understand and appreciate France and for Europeans to realise that the pigment of the skin cannot be allowed to lay down the frontiers of freedom with impunity. France has also many things to learn from India. I do not know what conditions prevail in the dependencies of France, but here in places like the institution we are starting Frenchman may learn many things which he may not come to know of in his own empire.

And let me, therefore as an Indian on the eve of a possible world conflict, greet the unyielding spirit of Democratic France, and hope that the union of the Democracies all the world over may still help to lead the way out of this darkness to world organisation, wider than the nation or the empire, in which growing democracies like India—unfettered by Imperialistic shackles—may find a place as an equal and free partner.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Favourites of Filmland 8-30 Pangs of Separation 8-45 All in one Mood 9-0 Ek Nam Anek Rup 9-10 Hindustani Poems 9-20 D. V. Palusker 9-55 Bibhas on Sarangi 10-0 Some Famous Thumris 10-20 Ebrahim 10-30 Wahidanbai of Agra 11-0 Been, Ghungarutarang and Piano 11-10 G. D. Agni 11-35 D. Amel 11-45 Murliwala.

12-0 noon Abdulla.

12-15 p.m. Mammu Khan 12-20 Sawai Gandharv 1-0 Radio Orchestra 1-10 Musical Cocktail 3-30 All Children's Hour 6-0 D. V. Palusker 6-20 Selections from Studios 6-30 Abdulla 6-45 Sorath on Sarod 6-55 Jait Kalyan on Jaltarang 7-10 Industrial Planning in India, by B. P. Adarkar 7-15 Sawai Gandharv 7-55 Radio Orchestra 8-10 Vankdo 8-30 Sport by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 8-45 Abdulla 9-35 New Books 9-50 Aida 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 and 6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1 9-50 Wahidanbai of Agra 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra 7-40 Shamshadbai 8-0 J. C. Roy 8-15 Hashmat 8-35 Khan Sahib A. K. Khan 8-45 For Young Listeners 9-30 Lakshman Prashad 9-45 Woman's World 10-30 Myra Hess 10-50 Dance Songs 11-10 Interlude 11-20 Drury Lane Pantomime Memories.

12-0 noon Favourite Voices.

1-0 p.m. London Phil Orchestra 1-18 Pasquier Trio 6-0 Radio Orchestra 6-5 Hashmat 6-15 Shamshadbai 6-30 On Wings of Songs 6-45 Lakshman Prashad 6-55 Next Week's Programmes 7-5 Hashmat 7-20 Sitar Recital 7-35 B. S. Rawat 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Lakshman Prashad 8-45 Shamshadbai 9-35 Over Garden Wall (BB.C) 9-50 Their Own Choice

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Lakshman Prashad 6-20 J. C. Roy 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Shamshadbai 6-55 to 7-5 As in Delhi 1 7-5 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-20 Lakshman Prashad 7-40 Shamshadbai 8-0 Hashmat 8-15 J. C. Roy 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Village Programme 10-20 Two Orchestral items.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.

7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.

8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 6-20 Shamshad Begam 6-40 Farmaishi Gane 7-0 Ali Bakhsh 7-20 Ustad A K Khan 7-25 Shamshad Begam 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Yadash Bakhair 8-25 Ali Bakhsh 8-45 Next Week's Programme 8-50 Shamshad Begam 9-35 Ali Bakhsh 9-55 Shamshad Begam 10-15 Dance Music.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. 1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Hawaiian Guitar 2-15 Haunting Tunes in Hindustani 2-45 Melodious South 6-0 For Villages 6-45 Melodious South 7-0 Vimala: social play 7-30 Sulochana Sati 8-30 Instrumental Music 8-45 Madura Mani Iyer: Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. Probhati 9-15 K C Dey 9-45 Mustaq Ali Khan 10-5 Music Lesson 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Concert.

6-0 p. m. Bells of St. Margarets, Westminster 6-6 Church Service 7-20 Sujit Ranjan Roy 7-40 Binapani Mukherjee, 11 8-0 Padmarani Chatterjee 8-20 Binapani Mukherjee, 11 9-0 Hungarian Music 9-30 Readings from modern poets by Leita Newman. 9-45 John H E Pearse: Bass-baritone 10-0 Violin & Pianoforte.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. as in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-30 to 9-0 As in Calcutta 1 9-0 Leisure hour & pleasant listening

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Bhajans 6-30 Mrs. Champak Sarangan 6-45 Khurshidbai 7-5 Kripa Shankar Tewary 7-15 for rural areas 7-45 Mixed debates, 1 8-0 For women 8-40 Khurshidbai 9-40 Agricultural consolidation of holdings 9-55 Kripa Shankar Tewary 10-10 Pankharvan 10-20 Khurshidbai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. K V Venkataraman: Voice 5-30 Carnatic Orchestra Fagadananda Karaka 5-45 S Ramanathan: Voice 6-15 A I R Artist: Jalatarangam 6-45 S Ramanathan: Voice 7-15 Tit for Tat 7-30 Shrimati Lalitamma: Voice 8-30 Carnatic Orchestra 8-40 Shrimati N Jeevambikai Ammal: Voice 8-55 Poor Polly (B B C) 9-30 Shrimati N Jeevambigal Ammal: Voice.

Madras—II Programme

(Medium Wave)

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 As in Madras 1 9-30 Arthur Rubensten Piano 9-59 Radio Choral Society 10-20 Violin.

Hyderabad (Dn.) Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Tara Bai Khayal & Thumri 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) "Advantags of studying Science" by Mr. Habeeb Ahmed Farooqi, Music Story by Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed. Music 6-30 N S B S Studio Orchestra: 'Sunder-Kali' 6-40 Imamuddin: Ghazals 7-10 'Muslim Marriages' (Urdu) 7-25 Tara Bai, Thumri & Ghazal. 7-50 Imamuddin, Ghazal 8-30 Records 8-40 Tara Bai, Dadra & Ghazal 9-0 Violin Solo 9-5 Imamuddin, Ghazal 9-25 Tara Bai, Khayal, Dadra & Ghazal

B. B C Programme

7-30 Under Big Ben 7-45 Falkman's Apache band 8-15 Village Cricket match 8-35 John McCormack (Songs) 8-45 Religious Service 9-30 News & Newsletter 9-50 Sports talk 10-0 Brahms. 10-27 Saturday Sport.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 8.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normalp
Agra	106	85	—	3.6	—1.1
Amraoti	89	73	—	3.4	—5.1
Akola	87	75	T	4.4	—2.7
Ahmedabad	96	80	—	2.8	—4.1
Ajmer	100	81	—	1.5	2.5
Ahmednagar	78	69	0.1	5.6	—
Ambala	99	77	0.3	6.5	+0.6
Allahabad	102	83	—	5.3	—2.6
Benares	96	83	T	5.9	+2.0
Bareilly	100	80	—	5.9	—2.9
BOMBAY	82	74	5.4	28.9	+3.5
Bangalore	81	67	—	5.1	+1.1
Bhopal	89	74	1.2	6.1	—
Baroda	87	78	T	6.2	—
Belgaum	76	69	0.8	17.1	+5.5
Bahawalpore	107	85	—	1.3	+0.2
Bijapur	84	71	—	6.4	+2.5
Bellary	89	76	T	1.8	—0.5
Bhavnagar	90	78	0.8	5.1	—0.9
Chittagong	87	78	—	17.7	—2.9
Calcutta	91	80	—	17.3	+2.1
Cuttack	91	75	3.6	10.3	—
Cawnpore	103	81	—	7.7	+2.4
Calicut	87	77	—	45.3	+2.8
Colombo	85	79	—	9.1	+0.1
Cocanada	93	75	0.3	4.6	—1.8
Cochin	84	79	—	46.5	+
Dehra Dun	93	72	0.3	10.0	—4.2
Delhi	101	85	—	4.8	—1.3
Dehra I. Khan	107	80	—	0.1	—1.0
Darjeeding	68	58	2.2	27.9	—6.5
Desa	101	81	—	9.1	—1.0
Dalhousie	—	—	—	11.0	—1.6
Fort Sandeman	100	76	—	2.7	+1.7
Gorakhpur	97	82	—	13.3	+2.
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	72	0.3	4.1	2.
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	82	—	—	—0.9
Indore	79	72	0.7	5.4	—2.8
Jhansi	101	78	0.1	5.7	—1.8
Jubbulpore	91	75	1.8	8.2	—5.
Jacobabad	114	85	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	105	83	0.1	1.9	—
Karachi	86	78	—	—	—1.1
Kodaikanal	67	50	—	3.6	—1.
Khandwa	87	74	T	6.3	—1.2
Lucknow	100	77	T	7.3	+0.
Ludhiana	105	83	—	3.4	—1.5
Lahore	106	87	—	2.5	0.4
Lyallpur	107	90	—	2.0	+0.2
Multan	105	82	—	2.6	+1.5
Mysore	85	68	—	1.8	—1.6
Madras	92	81	—	2.0	0.9
Marmagoa	83	79	—	42.6	—
Malegaon	79	70	0.6	8.4	—
Mussoorie	71	64	0.7	13 9	+4.6
Mahableshwar	65	60	5.0	49.3	—19.1
Murree	78	64	—	7.1	+0.
Mount Abu	82	66	—	0.4	—9.7
Masulipatam	95	74	0.6	5.8	—0.2
Mandalay	95	78	—	3.1	—3.8
Mangalore	85	78	0.1	52.0	+3.7
Meerut	—	—	—	5.3	—0.2
Mercara	69	63	0.4	24.0	—12.5
Nagpur	90	73	0.8	7.9	—4.2
Ootacamund	60	50	T	8.3	+0.1
Patna	94	79	0.4	9.9	—1.3
Peshawar	101	81	—	—	—0.5
Poona	77	70	1.0	6.3	—
Pachmarhi	82	69	T	5.7	—9.9
Port Blair	80	71	1.7	31.5	+6.2
Quetta	95	69	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	87	75	—	9.3	—4.0
Rawalpindi	102	78	—	2.2	—1.5
Ratnagiri	83	74	1.1	56.5	+18.2
Rajkot	91	79	—	1.7	—4.9
Sialkot	105	86	—	4.8	+0.2
Srinagar	89	61	—	0.5	—1.3
Sholapur	87	72	0.3	5.8	—
Shillong	75	65	0.1	29.1	+9.2
Simla	74	63	—	11.2	—0.7
Surat	85	77	2.6	9.4	—3.0
Salem	94	74	—	5.8	+2.0
Trichinopoly	96	79	—	3.8	+1.9
Trivandrum	84	77	—	13.6	—2.1
Vizagaptam	95	79	0.1	4.3	—1.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-7-1939.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

"For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CITY'S RAINFALL NOW NORMAL

Monsoon Shows No Signs Of Abatement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Heavy monsoon conditions, which set in early this week in Bombay, characterised by torrential showers and continuous drizzling have not yet shown any signs of abatement.

Five Inches On Friday

The city of Bombay experienced five inches of rain, on Friday, thus bringing the city's rainfall almost to the normal figure.

Rain fell continually yesterday from morning till night, with occasional heavy showers that flooded the low lying parts of the city and caused a little inconvenience to the vehicular traffic.

Saturday morning brought with it a heavy downpour and till noon it has continuously drizzled.

The strong current of monsoon in Bombay has considerably lowered the temperature. The city maintain a maximum temperature of 81.8 degrees, being four degrees below normal, while the minimum temperature stood at 73.3 degrees, being 3 degrees below normal.

The total rainfall during this year upto July 9, is recorded at 28.87 inches compared to 35 18 inches during the same period last year.

The following are the rainfall figures recorded at the different centres in Bombay during the twenty-four hours ended 8 a.m to-day.

Colaba	5.44 (inches)
Fort	4.22 ,,
Byculla	4.67 ,,
Matunga	3.08 ,,

The following are the total figures of rainfall recorded at the different centres in Bombay from June 1 till 8 a.m. to-day with corresponding figures for the same period last year:—

	1939 (in inches)	1938 (in inches)
Colaba	28.86	35.18
Fort	28.41	32.26
Byculla	28.78	33.93
Matunga	22.73	34.23

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.059 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.8 degrees 4.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.7 degrees 3.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 345 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 49 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 5.44 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 24.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 28.88 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS AT SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, July 7.

A fracas resulting in injuries to many persons occurred here when the Hindu members of the Kashmir National Conference tried to address a meeting of local Hindus, which was also attended by Muslims.

When a member rose to address the gathering, the Hindus refused to hear him and shouted slogans like "Yuvak Sabha Zindabad" The Muslims present at the meeting took exception to the attitude of the Hindus and a serious clash followed, during which lathis and stones were freely used. A number of members of the audience were injured. The police eventually dispersed the crowd. **United Press.**

MUSLIM LANDLORDS CONDEMN PROPERTY-TAX LEVY

Plea For More Equitable Incidence

Fiery speeches protesting against the Property Tax levied by the Government of Bombay to make up the loss of Excise revenue suffered as a sequel their Prohibition scheme, were delivered by several Muslim landlords at a meeting of the Muslim landlords of Bombay, held at Baig Muhammad Baug, Muhammad Ali Road Bombay on Saturday night, under the Presidentship of Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Muhammad Ali Chaeewalla, Fatehmuhammed Khandwani, Haji Abdul Razaq Umarsaheb and others.

The following three resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the Muslim property-owners of Bombay strongly protest against the levy of 10 per cent property tax on the rateable value of immovable properties in Bombay and Ahmedabad, which throws a burden of Rs. 40 lacs per year on the Muslim property owners alone. The said property tax imposes a far greater burden on the Mussalmans who, as a rule, invest their savings exclusively in immovable properties on account of religious injunctions against usury.

"This meeting further records its opinion that the Province of Bombay is already heavily taxed but if any further taxation is required, its incidence should be more equitable, and not unduly burden any particular section of the community, and should be used for purposes of common benefit to the whole province."

(2) "This public meeting regrets that no notice has been taken by the Government of Bombay of the representations, dated 13th April 1939, made on behalf of the Mutavalis and Trustees of Muslim Charitable Awakafs and Trusts.

"This meeting, therefore, resolves and urges that a notification should be forthwith issued by the Government of Bombay exempting from the property-tax all immovable properties belonging to charitable institutions in Bombay and Ahmedabad."

(3) "This meeting resolves that copies of the resolutions passed be sent to the Bombay Ministry, the Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy.

HARIN CHATTOPADHYAYA

To Proceed To Europe

Mr. Harin Chattopadhyaya left for Calcutta on Friday. Dr. Tagore has invited him to Shantiniketan. He will be staying with Dr. Tagore for a few days and will also be giving a few recitals in Bengali. Mr. Harin will shortly proceed to Europe and England where he is going on invitations. He will also be performing in Palestine and lecturing.

Editor Convicted Of False Complaint

A complaint of defamation brought against Mr. Mark F. Noronha, Judge of the Small Causes Court by Mr S. M. DeSouza, Editor, the "Mangalorean" was dismissed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown on Saturday afternoon. Norhona was discharged. Mr. Brown convicted Mr. DeSouza and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default 14 days' simple imprisonment for bringing a 'false, frivolous and vexatious complaint.'

SOUND ADVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS

Gandhiji's Reply To Sir Raza Ali's Condemnation

ABBOTTABAD, July 8

On being shown Sir Raza Ali's statement on the A.I.C.C. resolution on South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi said "I have carefully read Sir Raza Ali's condemnation of my advice to Indians in South Africa not to embark upon non-European front. My advice may be made on merits, but does not become bad because I have been absent from South Africa for a quarter of a century. I have no doubt about the soundness of my advice. However, much one may sympathise with Bantus, Indians cannot make common cause with them. I doubt if Bantus themselves will as a class countenance any such move. They can only damage and complicate their cause by mixing it up with Indians as Indians would damage theirs by such mixture. But neither the A.I.C.C. resolution nor my advice need deter Indians from forming a non-European front, if they are sure thereby of winning their freedom. Indeed had they thought it beneficial or possible. They would have formed it long ago."—A. P.

HARIJANS IN TEMPLE OF MEENAKSHI

Pleasant Sensation In Madura

MADURA, July 8.

Madura the second biggest city in the Madras Presidency and the famous pilgrim centre in the South was the scene of pleasant sensation this morning when all of a sudden five Harijans led by Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer, President and Mr. Gopala Swami, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Harijan Seva Sangh, entered the temple of Goddess Sri Minakshi with the permission of the temple authorities and made offerings along with other devotees to Goddess.

On arrival at the temple the Harijans were received by the Commissioner of Devasthanam and conducted to the sanctum sanctorum where they were welcomed by the priests.

Later the Harijans went round the temple and visited all other shrines. A number of devotees belonging to other castes were also present at the time but nobody raised any objection.—United Press

KHADI WORK IN N.-W. F. P.

Two 'Gandhis' Confer

ABBOTTABAD, July 8

But for informal talks with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Gandhiji passed the day in disposing of correspondence and writing articles for the next issue of the Harijan. The two "Gandhis" are stated to have discussed various means of organising the Khadi work in the Frontier Province and the encouragement of woollen Industry, of which Hazara district can be made a potential and productive centre.—A P

KISAN PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

RANCHI, July 8.

Besides Rahul Sankrityayana, who had been convicted in connection with Kisan disturbances following Agrarian disputes in North Bihar and who had been on hunger-strike in Hazaribagh Jail since July 24, two more Kisan prisoners are on hunger-strike in Hazaribagh Jail. They are Karyanan D. Sharma, who was arrested and convicted following obstruction to railway traffic by Kisan demonstrators in Monghyr District, and Anil Mitra.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Cotton Forecast Of 2,49,43,000 Acres

FURTHER WEAKNESS IN SILVER

BOMBAY: July 8.

NEW YORK COTTON

The market was quiet but steady. Prices showed lower tendency on pre-Bureau liquidation and selling pressure.

Bureau report on crop cultivation was published after the close of cotton trading. The estimated acreage is 24,943,000.

The subsidy will be effective from 1st of August, but it is yet to be decided whether flat or flexible rate is to be applied.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

	New York, July 8.
Previous closing	8.91
To-day's opening	8.90
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.82
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

	Liverpool, July 8.
Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.68
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.69
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 160-2
April May 1940	Rs. 155-2

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 8.

New York cotton was quiet but steady with traders awaiting publication of Bureau Report with prices later showing lower tendency on pre-Bureau liquidation.

The trading in October began at 8.90 i.e. one point lower than the last close. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation while later further selling and pre-Bureau liquidation appeared with October closing at 8.82.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 8.

Locally, Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 160-2 and thereafter advanced to Rs. 160-12. After the publication of American acreage figures the selling pressure increased. July declined and closed at Rs 160-2

April/May opened at Rs. 155-4. The highest was Rs. 155-12. The market closed at Rs. 155-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
July (9.47/9.47) 9.55/9.55
October (8.79/8.79) 8.90/8.89
December (8.59/8.59) 8.72/8.71

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 8.

American July (5.06) 5.07
American October (4.67) 4.69
Giza July (6.48) 6.49
Giza October (6.52) 6.53

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 8.

There were no sales in teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July/Aug. (£22 7/8 sellers) £22 5/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 8.

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, July 8.
Previous closing	4.68.19
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, July 8.
Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London. July 8.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and continued quiet and narrow without much change either way

Franc opened at 176.72 and moved to 176.71 with no subsequent changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.180) 13.180
New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.91
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.03
London on Shanghai (0-6 9/16 nominal) 0-6 9/16 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil, Nil)
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (17 3/8d.) 16 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months 13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent.

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sellers
Dundee August (£26 1/2) £26 1/2
Lightning August (£25) £25

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July-Aug. (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 8.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 42 5/8) dol 42 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/8) unquoted
U S Common [illegible] (dol 5 5/8) do. 45 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 3/4) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 8.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—
"Speculators sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, July 8.
Spot	(17 3/8d) 16 7/8d—1/2
Forward	(17d) 16 5/8d.—3/8

LONDON GOLD

	London, July 8.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce	(£7-8-6) £7-8-6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, July 8.
Wheat September	3 0 6
Wheat January	3 4 3
Wheat May	3 5 3
Linseed September	5 4 3
Linseed May	5 1 6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 8.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 95/8 at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

	Bombay, July 8.
Silver ready	45 13 0
Silver Shravan	45 11 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45 8 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 6
Gold Shravan	37 1 9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 2 0
Sovereign	23 10 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 8.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 45d. The market showed easier tendency following depressing overseas cables which brought in considerable selling but eventually the trading became quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 8.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 45 3/8d.

BANK OF INDIA'S PROGRESS

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,00,246-13-4 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1,00,000/- for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 9,00,246-13-4 for the half year ended 30th June 1939. To this amount has to be added Rs. 8,33,635-10-4 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 17,33,882-7-8.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of eleven per cent per annum (Rs. 2/12/- per share) free of Income Tax on the Paid Up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June 1939 which will absorb Rs. 5,50,000 carried forward to the next account Rs. 11,83,882-7-8.

Late Sir James George Owen

LONDON, July 8.

The death has occurred of Sir James George Owen.—Reuter.

Sir James George Oken was Editor and Managing Director of Western Times Ltd., also Managing Director, Hawkins Sons Ltd. well-known in the British Press World.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Large Govt. Taxation Receipts

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 8.

On Money Market turn of half-year witnessed return to normal conditions with market opening that it can look forward to an indefinite period of growing floating debt. This week's rate of Treasury Bill Allotment was in accordance with most expectations and the sharp reduction of the amount allotted at average rate of 13/16 compared to 27/32 last week is explained by probably large Government taxation receipts at commencement of the second half-year.

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Jutes: Quieter feeling continued in this market and volume of business was very poor. Coals: Generally ruled easier and business was almost nil. Teas: More or less neglected. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues ruled steady while other industrials displayed very little importance. Govt. securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: three and half per cent Govt. paper 95/7, three per cent loan 1951/54 39/8, three per cent new loan 1963/65 97/11, five per cent loan 1945/55 113/8 small lot

Banks: Allahabad conty 189, Reserve 109

Coals: Equitable pref 138/8

Jutes: Anglo-India pref 145 small odd lot, Barnagore 145, Fort Gloster pref 152; Howrah 54; seven per cent pref 153; Reliance pref 150.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/2; Indian copper 1/10; Dalmia cement ord 11/7 defd 3/8; Indian iron and steel 24/4, Steel cororation ord 12/9; British Burma petroleum 3/5; Titaghur paper second pref 105, ex div. Assam Saws 1/-.

Teas: Hassimara 36/6, ct. Hattikhira 17/14 ct.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian State:—
(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during May 1939 208,053; during May 1938 202,919; since 1st September 1938 1,936,348; during the corresponding period last year 1,815,659

Indian States during May 1939 47,875; during May 1938 47,262; since 1st September 1938 411,559; during the corresponding period last year 416,205

Total India during May 1939 255,928; during May 1938 250,181; since 1st September 1938 2,349,907; during the corresponding period last year 2,231,864.

N B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

Demand For Transfer Of Fort Area Grave Case

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (SIND), July 8.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Hyderabad was held at Wadhanjipirr where they unanimously resolved condemning the biased attitude of Mr. Shankersing, Sub-Judge in the Fort area Grave Case and drew the attention of Government to have the said matter transferred from his file to any other court as the Mussalmans had lost all confidence in him

Another protest meeting was held in the Juma Musjid Saddar where apart from passing the above resolutions, it was further resolved to send a deputation to the authorities at Karachi and authorised Pir Ghulam Mujadid to lead the same.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 8

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161/8 for Broach J/A delivery and New Broach A/M was expected to open at Rs. 156. The market opened quiet on reports of subsidy and good rains over cotton growing districts. Broach J/A opened at Rs. 161/4 and declined to Rs. 160/12 while new Broach A/M delivery after opening at Rs 155/14 declined to Rs. 155/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points on parity with overnight New York advices but reports subsidy influenced some selling and it opened unchanged. The local market was quiet and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	160	2	0
Broach A/M	155	4	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1939	156	14	0
Oomra D/J	143	2	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1939	121	0	0
Bengal D/J	118	0	0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 7

SAKELS—	
July	11.10—0
November	12.15+16
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.76+11
October	9.88+11
December	9.94+11
February	10.03+11
April	10.07+07
GIZA—	
July	11.51+18
November	11.66+15
January	11.76+13
March	11.90+16

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 66 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 60 1/2
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 46
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 43 1/2
New York Liverpool July 36 October 29 December 27 January 32 March 42 May 47

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 7

Broach J/A highest 161 1/4 lowest 159 3/4 closing 160 3/4
Broach A/M highest 155 3/4 lowest 154 1/2 closing 155 1/4
Oomra July highest 155 7/8 lowest 154 1/4 closing 155 7/8
Oomra D/J highest 143 1/8 lowest 142 3/4 closing 143 1/8
Bengal July highest 121 lowest 120 1/2 closing 120 3/4
Bengal D/J highest 118 1/4 lowest 117 3/4 closing 118 1/4
Night session: Broach A/M opening 155 1/4 highest 155 5/8 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/2
Broach J/A closing 161

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 8

The local silver market was easy today on increased selling by professional operators and option dealers. Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was 176.72. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.19 at London and 4.68 5/16 at New York. London silver for Spot declined 1/16d. at 17 5/8d and forward was unchanged at 4.68 3/16. Speculators sold and India was a small buyer New York silver was unchanged at 36 1/2 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 46-15-0 and forward was Rs 46-1-6. The local market was disappointed on failure of London market to improve and there was renewed selling which was anticipated. The market was nervous Gold was quietly steady.

GOLD			
Ready	37	1	6
Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	2	3
2nd Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Tejimandi	0	4	3
SILVER			
Ready	46	8	0
Shrawan delivery	46	5	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	11	0
2nd Shrawan delivery	46	2	0
2nd Shrawan Tejimandi	2	3	0

LONDON METALS

London, July 7

Copper	£43	7	6
Lead	£14	18	9
Spelter	£14	7	6
Tin	£224	10	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 7

August ..... sh. 8

Scattered Realising On Reaction Theory

OFFERINGS IN STEEL SHARES WELL ABSORBED

Cements Very Steady

BOMBAY: July 8.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with scattered realising. In view of approaching settlement, there was absence of any fresh business and the market was quiet but firm.

The Wall Street Market was featureless yesterday and with a small turnover U. S. Steel Shares declined 1/2 at 45 1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining Shares declined 1/8 at 23 5/8 and General Motors closed 5/8 down at 42 1/2 dollars.

The local market after a steady improvement in the past three days, was entitled to a natural reaction and to-day's reaction was mostly on the theory of reaction and there was some realising which was well absorbed.

Recently much is said about unfavourable situation of our textile industry and particularly Ahmedabad Mills are reported to have no sufficient sales. But local mills are not affected and some of the Mills are supplying against old orders.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,255 and after improving to Rs. 1,357/8 declined to Rs. 1,341 on general realising. Later on there was some buying and prices rallied to Rs. 1,351/4. Ordinary Shares were steady Rs. 284/8.

Cotton Mill Shares were quiet with some selling on reports of possibility of a strike in Ahmedabad Mills, next week, but later on the losses were regained on improved buying. Associated Cements opened quiet with some selling but later prices hardened to Rs. 124-12.

On the whole the tone of the market was quiet but firm. The forward section will remain closed on Monday for settlement purposes.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY July 8.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100	BOM. DYEING	751	4
	CENTURY	209	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	208	0
100	COLABA	117	
100	Coorla	64	9
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100	Binlay	91	0
100	GOKAK	32	8
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	30	0
100	Khatau	82	8
100	KOHINOOR	219	9
200	Laxmi	402	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	116	0
250	Model	42	0
50	MYSORE	87	4
100	NEW GREAT	187	0
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	215	0
25	Sassoon Silk	63	0
1,000	Sholapur	2,675	0
50	SIMPLEX	67	4
1,000	SWADESHI	206	4
100	SWAN	86	0
500	Vishnu	1,000	0
1,000	Westerns	790	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	107	12
25-500	CENTRAL	84	0
500	Imperial	1,535	0
125-500	Imp Conty.	379	6
50-100	India	144	8
100	Reserve Bank	110	0
5	Union	5	12
	CEMENTS		
500	ASSOCIATED	124	12
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	660	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	8
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India	38	7
200	Oriental	4.395	
10-50	Vulcan	7-8	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	143	2
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128	0
100	Bombay Suburban	157	8
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	192	8
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	152	0
1000	TATA POWERS	1262	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	981	4
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	100	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	4
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	775	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp	5	2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 8

Bombay Dyeing (752/8) 751 747 750 751
Century (210/8) 210 209/8
Central India (208) 208/8 207/8
Kohinoor (221/8) 222 218 219 218/8 219
New Great (188/8) 187
Simplex (65) 67/8 67/4
Swadeshi (207/8) 207/6 205 206/8
Associated Cement (123/12) 123 123/12 124/8 125 124/12
Andhra (1450) 1450
Tram Ord (128) 128
Tata Hydro (152) 151/8 152/4
Tata Power (1261/4) 1262 1257 1260 1262
T Steel Defd (1361/4) 1355 1345 1350 1342 1351 1350 1351
T Steel Ord (283) 284 283 284/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161/12 162
Bellapur (178) 178 177/8
B Steam (248) 248 247
B Burma (489/8) 488 485 484 486/8

2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10	6
2sh.	Indian Iron	24	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	34	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1351	8
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	284	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	348	0
10	Air Service	7	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	685	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	247	0
125	B BURMA	486	8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	167	8
3sh.	Br B. Petrol.	3 3	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
100	IND BLEACHING	88	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	44	0
100	I Radio Defd	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord	356	4
100	Port Canning	72	12
30	PREMIER CON.	67	4
10	Scindia	18	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	12
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	p c Amalgamated (T F	1106	0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1.455	0
6	p c Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F)	556	4
6½	p c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7½	p.c Tata Power	1565	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	208	2
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	0
7	p.c Vishnu	655	0
	DEBENTURES		
3 4	Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	0
7	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	6
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	14

(Capital Letters indicate Share-Forward List.)

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 7th July 1939.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8

3	1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/10	
2	3/4 per cent 1948/62	95/10	
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/6	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2	
3	per cent 1963/65	97/7	
3	1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/6	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3	
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/15	
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115	
5	per cent U P Bonds	98	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2	
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8	
	TAX FREES		
5	per cent 1945/55	113/8	
4	per cent 1953/65 Mysore	111/8	
4	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent 1972 B P T	108	
5	per cent 1959 M Deb	118	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	107	
6	per cent M Deb 1954	127	
6	per cent K P T 1956	127	

Note: On better sterling advices, especially the 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes for settlement opened better at Rs. 95/8/6, improved to Rs. 95/9/6, but profit-taking brought down rates to Rs. 95/7/6. Undertone quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 8

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near Dec.-Jan. 15/16 Nov-Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.
NEW YORK
Bank's buying T T 284 1/4
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,326
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
SWEDAN
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4
ITALY
Bank's selling D D 38 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/8
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 8th. instant
Shanghai London 0/6 9/16 8th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 8th instant
Java London 8.79 5/8 8th instant
New York London 4.68.18 7th instant
London New York 4.68.19 7th instant
London Paris 176.72 7th instant
London Italy 89.04 7th instant
London Belgium 27.54 3/4 7th instant
London Switzerland 20.76 3/4 7th instant
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 7th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 7th instant
London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold £7-8-6 6th instant
Gold £7-8-6 7th instant
Silver London Ready 17 7/16 6th instant
Silver London Ready 17 3/8 7th instant
Silver London Forward 17 6th instant
Silver London Forward 17 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 7th instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 7th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

RECOVERY ON LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 7

Messrs. Ballivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Markets rapidly respond to betterment of international news as is evidenced in the week's recovery on rumour only. Markets are technically sound with shortage of stock. We expect Railway interims unchanged but marked improvement in the second six months.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART AND PATRONAGE

ART-MOVEMENT SHOULD BE WIDE AND DEEP—ART-FUNCTIONS SHOULD HAVE EDUCATIONAL VALUES—MASS PRODUCTION OF CONSUMERS AND NOT CREATORS OF ART—PATRONAGE DETERMINES PROGRESS OF ART—MURAL PAINTING IMMORTALISED ART OF INDIA—PROGRESS OF ART IN AMERICA — OPEN-AIR THEATRES — RECOGNITION OF KALIDAS ON A NATIONAL BASIS.

By D. G. VYAS

The unique nature of the problem of art is hardly realised by some aesthetes and dilettanti who raise the shibboleth of "promotion of art" and undeservedly capture the leadership of art movements. An art movement proceeds at a snail's pace and superficially and even crumbles down if it is not propelled by the practical experience and profound knowledge of art on the part of its leaders.

Educational Agencies

Spasmodic and superficial efforts to popularise art even by the recognised methods do not constitute an art movement, which should be unabated and uninterrupted. Displays and performances of art are necessary items of a programme for the promotion of art, but they stultify themselves if they are not organised with the specific object of educating the public in the appreciation of art. Permeation by art of the deepest stratum of the society is the success of an art-movement.

Patron Of Art

Patronage by the State and the people accelerates the progress of art. Every normal human being is endowed with the aesthetic impulse which if judiciously educated makes him a patron of art. Acute art-consciousness of the community is the soil which favours the efflorescence of art Even if the soil is uncultivated, art does not atrophy, because the aesthetic impulse of a genuine artist is neither repressed nor repressible.

Genuine Artist

Irresistible impulsiveness of the artist stimulates his creative processes from which art is born. Inventiveness, which is a characteristic of the artist, invests his art with originality richness, vitality and variety. The producer and the patron of art not psychologically alike An art-movement should stimulate the production of and secure patronage to art. Equilibrium between the both determines progress of art

Producer

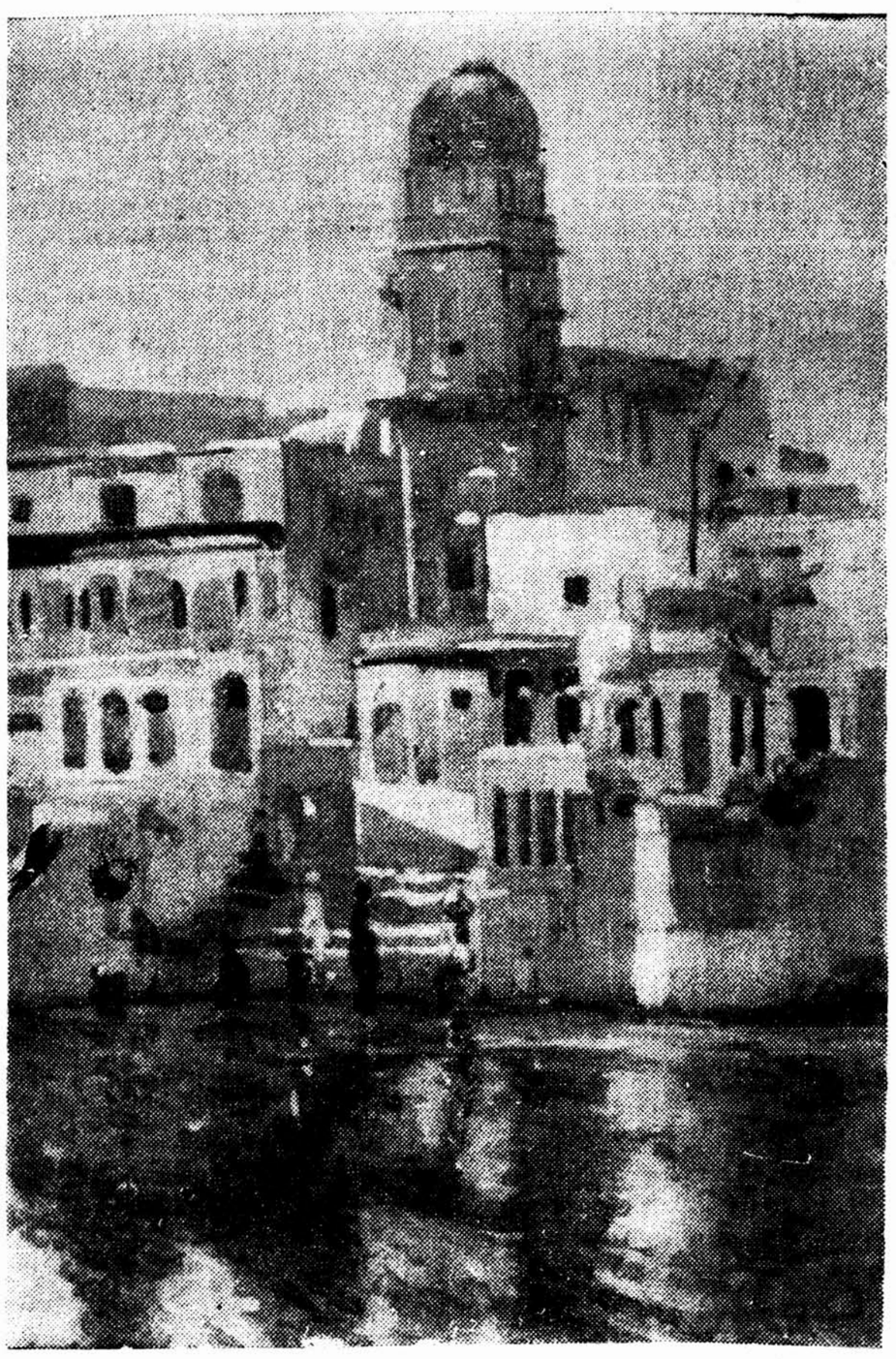
In a truly art-conscious community the genuine artist can never pass unrecognised and unrewarded. He is singled out and respected as a producer indispensable to the cultural life of the society. An artist who is entitled to such a distinction should be a producer A plagiarist can no longer maintain his undeserving claim as a producer

Plagiarist

But the community whose attitude towards art is supine or superficial is fascinated by the discourses of artists on different styles of art and proclaims him as a creator who clamours the most and creates the least. An art-shy community fosters frail and faked art

Excellence Of Art

Great art should be the objective of a nation which aspires to achieve eminence in the sphere of art; but every work of art is not necessarily great. Only an art-giant can create great art. A minority of art-giants can achieve what a myriad of art-midgets cannot do. Excellence of art is thus guaranteed by the quality and not quantity of artists



AT THE BANK OF THE JAMUNA, MUTTRA.
(By J. K. Thaker, G.D. Art, O.T.

Mockery Of Art

Art is a rare and solitary activity The theory of mass-production of artists is antagonistic to the fundamental principles of art. Greatness of art presupposes mass-production of consumers and not creators of art Demand for art conduces to the development of art Over-stocking the market with art-mediocrities is a mockery of art

Rishi's Vision

The reported overproduction of potential artists in recent months in Bombay "who want to learn art," but have no facilities for the same, is really phenomenal Its detection needed a Rishi's vision which some artists and art-lovers have suddenly developed Do they realise that art is a specialised activity and not an ordinary subject which can be learnt by anyone "who wants to learn it." Pursuit of art implies artistic genius which is a rarity

Art Mediocrities

The market for art is already poor in Bombay The sophisticated argument, adduced by some having a Rishi's vision in favour of over-production of artists in order to liquidate the artistic poverty of Bombay, will swell the rank and file of the unemployed and will conduce to the production of art-mediocrities. Let there be a clamour for more art, but Bombay needs monumental art and expects its artists to do their duty.

Psychological Basis

Unrestricted admission to the art-schools should be considered as a flaw in the system of art education. In view of art being a specialised activity the admission should be restricted to those students who are gifted with artistic genius. Even though the system of education in India has yet no psychological basis, it has turned our genuine artists who have made contributions to the contemporary art worthy of India's artistic traditions

Popular Aspect

Those who visualise greatness of art through over-production of artists and not patrons of art should realise that the popular aspect of art-education has been neglected by the Government as well as by the leaders of art-movements Demand for art will spring from its appreciation by the people. But, so far, art has suffered from want of patronage.

Mural Art

The recent exhibition of the photographs of murals at the Tate Gallery, London, indicates that mural art has been making headway in England and that mural painters have organised their own Society. Indian art of painting which has been immortalised by walls has already been deserted by them. Exclusion of painting from architecture has tremendously curtailed the scope of the art of painting. If India craves for the development of art it ought to aim at the revival of the traditional mural painting.

Art In America

America has spent two million dollars on the new building of the Museum of Modern Art. The museum has, within ten years of its existence, organised eighty-five exhibitions of painting, sculpture, graphic arts, architecture, industrial art, commercial designs, theatrical art photography and motion pictures. This testifies to the tenacity and keeness of America to diffuse art amongst the people.

Art Week

The Ministry of art, literature and science of the Dutch Government has evolved an admirable scheme to organise an art-week. Popular interest in art cannot be stimulated unless the state recognises the importance of art and endeavours officially to popularise it. Various provinces of India abound in artistic wealth but people generally cannot appreciate it because there is no official movement to champion the cause of art.

Open-Air Theatres

The open-air theatre at Lorelei rock overlooking the Rhine and the proposed construction of the national theatre in London indicate that the cine-art has not stifled the progress of the theatrical art in Europe. The theatrical movement in India is far from being practical. The advocacy of some people for open air theatres is a desperate effort to rescue the art from getting extinct. but it will not help the cause of the stage as long as the movement does not focus its energies on the necessity of training the play-going public in the appreciation of distinctions between and the cultural utility of the stage and the screen.

Immortal Kalidas

Though Kalidas has attained immortality through his masterpieces, he does not enjoy the distinction of public recognition on a national basis. The efforts of scholars and art-loving public of some towns of India to celebrate "Kalidas Day" once a year are highly commendable, but the spirit which pervades the commemorative celebrations in honour of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon has not yet inspired India, which ought to pioneer an all India movement to honour the memory of Kalidas.

RELEASE

(Continued from Page 16)

The Red Flag was hoisted high by a volunteer and slogans rang in the air.

The idly-chatting police constables scented something was afoot. There was a whistle. A sub-inspector of police appeared from nowhere. They invaded the park and went straight to the platform. They gave Ram Kishan a minute—and then, the sub-inspector got up on the platform.

"Here Ram Babu, that will do. You are disobeying the order. I shall have to arrest you if you don't stop....I can arrest you even as it is but I didn't hear you making a speech. That is that—come, stop fooling...."

"No, Inspector Sahib....I have every right to speak and speak I shall, order or no order."

Ram Kishan turned to the crowd.

"Comrades, you must stand together. You will win in the end. Don't yield, don't compromise. It is all or nothing. You are sweated and exploited....stand up for yourselves. Challenge your fat and greedy boss—He will bite the dust soon....and all the other bosses whom the Government and the police are defending....Down with the sweaters...."

The police Inspector waited impatiently. There was no help but to arrest Ram Kishan. He tapped the speaker on the shoulder Two constables came and stood on either side—Ram Kishan stopped. He smiled and waved the crowd good-bye, spoke to Sushil for a minute and went along with the police.

The crowd dispersed—a reporter of the "Pioneer" ran off on his bike to the 'Gani.' A few children, the young men and Sushil followed in the wake of the police. As they entered Mukerji Road, on the way to the Thana, Ram Kishan suddenly became alert. A few yards behind, some of the urchins shouted "Inquilab Zindabad." There was some commotion in the street. Heads craned out of balconies and looked over the terraces, women peeped out of curtained windows. Krishna sitting on the terrace of her house heard a shout—and leaned out. She saw half a dozen young men, two policemen and between them Ram Kishan. She stared at the procession. Ram Kishan raised his hand in at mocking farewell.

* * * *

Jail from the outside had seemed to Ram Kishan an oasis of peace. But once in Naini, his dream slowly but surely thinned down to the ugly reality of confinement, semi-starvation, blank walls and endless hours of monotonous brooding. A paper off and on, of the innocuous variety, a staid and dull book on temperance or religion, occasionally an old novel of Mrs. Henny Wood's—these were his intellectual fare. And the devastating loneliness.... At the start, he had had no fear of loneliness, for that had been his lot for a dozen years or more. An orphan with few near relations gets used to lonely hours. Yet, he missed his friends badly ....and Krishna most.

The irony of fate brought it about that the hesitant Krishna should now irrevocably make up her mind to marry Ram Kishan. She wrote letter after letter. She praised his courage, admired his sacrifice. She protested her undying love. She had coaxed and wheedled her father into postponing the marriage till after she left college. That would be in April....just about the time of his release. Her father still thought she would marry Jumna Prasad, although he had a vaguely knowledge of her friendship with Ram Kishan and had, therefore, been eager to hurry the event. Writing letters was a big risk, but she had managed to keep it a secret. He must not write to her.....Twelve months would soon pass and then they would face the world together.... It cheered Ram Kishan to think of her courage and her repeated promises to marry none but him. He itched to write to her but he dared not take the risk.

* * * *

It was February. Nine months of his sentence was over. In his heart, he was happy for the distant hope burned bright, but there had come the inevitable damage to body and mind of prison life. In the first two months, he had striven to keep his alertness, to get used to jail food, to the absence of fresh air and free movement. He had almost succeeded, but soon a weariness of body overcame him. He grew paler, he sweated at night, a low fever made him uneasy in the evenings. Sushil who had come to see him in the first month no longer brightened him with his presence. He had secured a post in Calcutta. Gopal and Girdhar were in jail at Bareilly.

The Superintendent was kind and the doctor was a good soul, but they had too many men to look after. Ram Kishan did not suspect any thing was wrong with him. One evening, the doctor happened to linger for a while on his rounds. As he came near Ram Kishan's cell, he heard a rasping sound of persistent coughing. He looked into a cell close by, but the sound did not come from it. He peered into the next and he saw Ram Kishan coughing hard—his face red with strain. The doctor stopped and called for the warder. He made him open the door and he asked the prisoner how long he had suffered from the cough and why he had not told him anything. Ram Kishan asserted it was nothing—he had had it only for a fortnight....for that matter he had a mild cough even when they shut him there....It would pass away soon....The cell had been damp in July and December after the rains. The doctor listened and then examined him closely—his throat and chest. "H-m, you have been careless," he said, "why didn't you tell me? —Well, it is nothing serious, but you have to be careful....I shall have a talk with the Superintendent....You will be sent to the Infirmary to-morrow—you need better diet and a little attention. That's all. You will be all right soon."

So, Ram Kishan was sent to the Infirmary. Here he was well fed, given medicine and what comforts the Jailor could give him under the rules. He improved a little, he gained a couple of pounds in weight. Ram Kishan grew a little more cheerful, though he thought the doctor, kind as he was giving him new books to read, fussed a little too much. He was all right, it was this wretched jail that had brought him low Two months more, and he would come out happy and sane

That evening a long letter came from Krishna "I am impatient to see you come back. I hope your jailor is not a cruel man. How can they dare to illtreat you? You must take good care of your health, come back sound to me Two months more! What agony in waiting! And not to hear a word from you. This time I am going to risk everything. Now you can write, my dearest, I shall force father to agree to our marriage. But please write to the College.

"I shall tell father I will never marry Jumna Prasad. He is a good boy, but I have loved you ever since I met you that day in the Exhibition, a Congress volunteer, in coarse and ugly uniform.....I have had no thought but of marrying you. Twelve long months! But all is well that ends well. I wish I could go to Allahabad and Naini to see you, but father will be mad if I try."

A smile came to Ram Kishan's lips at the thought of the gay and light-hearted slip of a girl Krishna, turned into an obstinate firm-minded young woman. Yes, the Fates had decreed their marriage and would help them. Gladness welled up in his heart. It was a perfect day. The doctors would tell him in the morning he was all right and he would write to Krishna.

Two days later, the Principal of the Mission College asked Krishna to see her before she went home. A letter had come for her. The Principal looked at the writing on the envelope—it was obviously a man's hand. He would not give it till she had asked a question or two. When Krishna saw the letter, her heart gave a leap. The Principal, who was watching her carefully, saw the glow in her eyes

"Well, Krishna, here is a letter for you. But, I can't give it to you till you tell me whose it is..."

"Oh! It is from my cousin Naresh from Allahabad."

"Your cousin, I see. Do you mind if I just see the signature? I don't read your letter....."

"Yes...No...Yes,", Krishna stammered, "I will tell you the truth. It is from a political prisoner. Ram Kishan, who is in Naini Jail. I first asked him how he was getting on.....you see, I came to know him a couple of years ago when he was a Congress Volunteer."

"Well, child," the Principal remarked. You seem to be honest. I expect it is all right this time, but please ask him not to write here again."

Krishna took away the letter, a little too abruptly the Principal thought. She did not worry any more about it till a week later, when it was reported to her that Krishna had been absent for a whole week. She became a little anxious and wrote to her father. She also committed a deliberate indiscretion—She asked him if Krishna had been upset by the letter she had received from one Ram Kishan.

There was no need for the indiscretion. Krishna had read the letter as soon as she had left the college, on her way home in the tonga.

"I have a confession to make, Krishna. I have been wicked—I am ashamed to write this, but I can no longer conceal the truth. I did not write to you before, as I thought you would forget things—there was no need for me to be cruel. I have always liked you, but I do not love you. It was all a foolish infatuation Forgive me, Krishna if you take this to heart, but I cannot go on deceiving you. We can never be happy. It was romantic to meet you secretly and yet publicly. 'Chance' meetings at public lectures and in Cinema halls gave a zest to life.....But, it was a silly game. That's what reading romantic novels does to one. —I have thought long in jail about you and me.....? I don't think I am a marrying man at all—I am poor, unemployed, and unsettled in mind. I am quarrelsome. I am selfish..... I carried on with a University girl in the same cruel way and then I broke it off It is not fair to you.

"I am a waster. I can't sit down to anything in life. Even my Congress work was a sensation of the moment.....So you will never be happy with me. I hate to tear this dream of love to sheds .....But, it is better to end the mischief before it leads to disaster.

"Dear Krishna, marry Jumna Prasad. He is a good boy.....you will be happy.....you will not regret my going out of your life..... It is really for the best.

"My release is due to-morrow ....I have had extra remission for my good behaviour. I am going to Calcutta.....I can't face Lucknow. You will never hear from me again."

Krishna's face grew pale—a whirl of feelings swept her. Each sentence was a stab. She crumpled the letter and put it in her bag.

That whole day she moved as in a dream. She was absent-minded at her meals. ....she refused to eat her breakfast the next morning and she stayed at home. Not one could get a word from her lips, or find out what was wrong with her. The third day, her mother looking for a pencil to write the Dhobi's account, ransacked Krishna's bag and found a crumpled letter in it. There must be something there, it struck her. She kept the letter and showed it to Krishna's father the same evening. At last the truth dawned on them.

Followed endless questions, threats, exhortations. It was a disgrace to go after a young man of no family, no means—a shame to write to him, a useless fellow wasting his time in prison. To hanker for him even after he had refused to marry her—though heaven knows they did not care for him either. Why hadn't she told them? Why shouldn't she marry a decent young fellow with good money and good looks? Girls should never go to college—all this comes from giving them education and freedom.

Cajolling by the mother followed. An appeal to her pride, her self-respect. At last, Krishna yielded. If she was to marry Jumna Prasad, the sooner the better.

Within four weeks, she was Jumna's wife. The wound in her heart was not healed but Jumna and his mother and his sisters were all very kind to her. They looked after her well and made her happy. She was slowly reconciled to her new home and her husband.

* * * *

It was a cool evening in late October, Jumna Prasad had returned early from the Court. He proposed to take his wife out for a drive in the car to Ridoli, five miles out of Mainpuri. His sixteen-year-old sister Lalli came with them. There was a shady mango grove at Ridoli and a small stream babbled past the grove. They sat down under a tree. Lalli played by herself a few yards away, chasing the butterflies.

"You had a busy day at the Court?" Krishna asked

"Not particularly. There was a very interesting dacoity case and lots of people came to attend the trial....I heard a sad bit of news though. A distant cousin of mine died at Bhowali on Thursday. I don't think you have heard of him. He was a bright chap—a little weak in health though.....Poor fellow, he was very foolish, you know. It is all right to work for the Congress or to be a Socialist, but why court prison for nothing? He caught consumption there and then he was sent on to Bhowali. It was the galloping sort and he died three days back...."

Kamla had not been listening carefully. "What did you say?" She asked him. "Yes, jails *are* terrible places.....Look at Lalli—she is getting too near the stream."

"Yes" continued Jumna, "Ram Kishan was a fool to ruin his life in prison."

"Lalli, Lalli....." Harish stood up and ran after Lalli to keep her away from the water. "Ram Kishan! Oh God! Ram Kishan!"

A shiver ran through Krishna's body—a cry of agony escaped her lips..... She steadied herself. Harish was coming back

There was a serene glow in the sky. The air breathed solace and calm. The day ended in a tranquil sunset. But in Krishna's heart there was a flood of emotions—a flood that surged wildly and almost burst the banks.

(THE END)

March Of Science Sees Novel Inventions

MEMOPHONE

In Paris last week telephone users were urged to "Save your time, your money, your memory and your nerves." How? By renting a clever little gadget for automatic telephone dialing. The device, called the "Memophone," is a mechanism which works independently of the ordinary telephone dial. On top of a small box is an indicator table, with room for 30 names. To call a number, you move the indicator opposite the name you want, press a lever, and the works inside the box then do the dialing.

Time required for the Memophone to dial a number is 7½ seconds, as against an average of 15 seconds for hand dialing. To circumvent snoopers, names can be entered on the table in code letters or figures. Another advantage is that, by locating the police and fire calls at the top and bottom of the indicator's range, these numbers can be called in total darkness.

Rental charge for one Memophone is dollars 10.60 a year plus an installation charge of 21 C for each entry on the table. The French bureau of pharmaceutical manufacturers has leased 24 instruments, two big automobile companies eight and six instruments respectively. The Memophone cuts down toll charges by eliminating wrong numbers due to slips of memory or the finger. The practical Frenchmen who are boosting the Memophone have assembled statistics showing that 15 per cent. to 17 per cent of all hand-dialed calls are wrong numbers.—"Time"

MR. FORD'S NECKTIE

Besides having acquired a considerable reputation as a motor-maker and collector of antiques, Henry Ford looms very large in the U. S. "chemurgic" movement, which explores and promotes industrial use of agricultural products. Example: use of casein, a compound which occurs in milk, to make plastics and fabrics. Another of Mr. Ford's preoccupations is soybeans, which can be grown cheaply almost anywhere, yield oil for automobile lacquers, meal for plastic parts like horn buttons. Incidentally, soybeans are nutritious and soybean preparations figure prominently in Mr. Ford's present diet.

Last week Ford Chemurgic laboratory at Dearborn displayed pride in a promising new fabric from soybean meal—said to be the first textile made from a vegetable protein. Mr. Ford was presented with a tasteful necktie one-third of which was woven from the soybean fabric, the rest of silk and wool. Protein is extracted from soybean meal in saline solution, then mixed with other chemicals to make a viscos liquid, which is squirted into hair-sized filaments. The spun thread has a pleasant feel, fairly good tensile strength, takes dyes readily. Its intended use: automobile upholstery.—"Time"

SOVIET CAMPHOR

The Soviet Union has a factory which is working full time in producing camphor from pine turpentine. But Tass, the Russian telegraph agency from which this information comes, is wrong in giving Academician V. Tyschenko and others of the Wood Chemcal Institute all the credit for having devised the method. Since 1931 Europe has been making synthetic camphor from pine turpentine derivatives to the amount of 12,000,000 pounds a year. When the price of camphor increased to dollars 3.65 a pound in 1920 the du Ponts entered the field. Whereupon Japan, which controls the supply of natural camphor, dropped its price to fifty cents and the du Ponts withdrew. They have been back in the field for the last five years. The knowledge that camphor can be made from turpentine goes back to 1803. In that year Kindt, a German apothecary, dropped hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine and obtained crystals which he thought were natural camphor but were actually bornyl chloride. Laboratory experiments in this country to produce camphor with turpentine go back to 1900.—"N. Y. Times"

SWEETENED MORTAR

Sugar is said to make mortar stronger. A German engineer, O. Spengler, made some tests which both prove and disprove the supposition In an article published in the Zeitschrift der Wirtschaftsgruppe Zuckerin-dustrie he describes some experiments which he made with a mortar of cement and lime to which he added from 0.1 to 2 per cent. sugar and with which he built walls. Sure enough, the mortar did prove to be stronger than the ordinary kind. But after five and a half years of weathering the sugar was dissolved out of the walls laid, with a marked loss in strength of the mortar.—"N. Y. Times"

SCIENCE TO SNAP ELECTRON

Having succeeded in splitting the atom, which up to the time of that notable achievement (first described in "Reynolds") was regarded as the ultimate particle of which all matter is composed, British scientists are now out to photograph the electrons of which the atom is built up.

Two young Canadian physicists, Albert Prebus and James Hillier, I was told at Canada House London, last night, have in the course of individual researches at Toronto University, perfected an electron microscope—a camera which already permits the photographing of an object magnified some 30.000 times its natural size.

"And there is promise", a London official of the Canadian Government told me. "that shortly we shall see even greater magnifications. Since so much is to be learned by actually 'seeing the invisible,' this new invention may well prove to be as epoch-making to science as any reported in modern times."

The Prebus-Hillier camera, it was explained to me, has been based on the earlier achievements of workers who have been on the trial for years of an instrument which would give accurate and controlled high magnification.

German scientists produced an electron microscope in 1934, and it then seemed that any further advance in controlled magnification would be extremely difficult.

Nevertheless the Toronto investigators pegged away. Starting with certain fundamental principles elucidated by the earlier scientists, they designed the instrument which after 18 months of trial and error, has enabled a satisfactory photographic record to be made of "invisible" objects, magnified to at least 30,000 times.

The brilliant achievement has been hailed throughout the scientific world as a vital advance in the march of progress.—"Reynold's News".

INSULIN FOR ASTHMA

It is a pretty well known now that under some conditions heavy doses of insulin will shock a schizophrenic (sufferer from split personality) back to mental health. Dr. Manfred Sakel was the man who made this vital contribution to psychiatry. He noticed that one of his schizophrenics, who had asthma, was not mentally influenced at all by the shock but that the asthma was relieved. Whereupon one of Sakel's pupils, Dr. Wegierko, tried reduced doses of insulin on forty sufferers from asthma. The results were remarkable.

Thus inspired Dr. Hermann Vollmer of Mount Sinai Hospital New York, decided to try insulin on asthmic children He reports his results in the Archives of Pediatrics. "The controlled insulin shock treatment is not a specific therapy of asthma," he concludes "It has not cured asthmatic children, but it has benefitted nearly all cases."

Why does the insulin help asthmatics at all? It was discovered by Wegierko that the effect of insulin was better when adrenalin was used. But, contrary to Wegierko Dr. Vollmer holds that the insulin excites the adrenal glands (they lie over the kidneys) and causes them to manufacture more adrenalin which is then pumped into the blood. So it is the adrenalin and not the insulin that helps the asthmatic.

The evidence is strong that as insulin is administered the adrenals are 'trained' to produce more a drevalin. But over-acting of the adrenals is not permanent. Adrenalin is often administered when asthmatics are seized with wheezing fits. Dr. Vollmer suggests that when the fits are severe insulin will be found more effective.—"N. Y. Times"

NOVEL INVENTIONS

Invention patented in recent weeks at the u. S. Patent Office include the following:

A smoker's pipe with a tobacco storage compartment attached.

Cellophane leggings for women to keep their stocking dry in wet weather.

Sponge-rubber bait, for mouse-traps, which cannot be nibbled off without springing the trap.

A non-dripping milk bottle.

A machine for shaking nuts and fruit down from trees.

A non-skid coat hanger on which trousers will not bunch up by sliding to one end.

A toothbrush with bristles on both ends of the handle.

A mask for chikens to keep them from fighting.

A toothbrush with a hollow handle through which water can be sucked for rising.

A small wire cage for cigarette to prevent spilled ashes.

A management which can be clipped to a dress, to hold hairpins while arranging hair.

A trawling net equipped with a signal which indicates to fishermen when the net is full

A combination hat, handbag, neckpiece and scarf.

A combination tent and rowboat.

(Continued On Page 43)

TO OUR NUMEROUS PATRONS AND CUSTOMERS

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SENTINEL

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Roumania Observes A Centenary

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

In a day when stark modernism dictates a goodly portion of our stamp designs, Rumania's new issue with its old-fashioned portraits is almost anachronistic in effect. Its daguerreotype portrayals, as well as the interesting historical connotations it presents, make this long stamp series attractive, unusual and well worth your attention and purchase.

The set consists of fourteen values and is issued to commemorate the centenary of the birth of King Carol I, grandfather of the present monarch.

Carol, or Charles as he is known to the encyclopedists, was elected Hospodar, or Prince, of Rumania on April 20th (his birthday) 1866 after Prince Alexander Cuza had been forced to abdicate. Three years later Carol married Princess Elizabeth of Wied, who became widely known in literary circles under the name of Carmen Sylva. Carol's political life for the first ten years of his reign was a very stormy one. The country was under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, until the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 led Rumania to declare its independence and join Russia in the conflict. After the fall of Plevna, which marked the defeat of the Turks, the independence of Rumania was formally recognized. In 1881 Prince Carol was proclaimed king and until his death in 1914

he maintained a wise and successful reign.

On these stamps issued in his honour, we see Carol in many stages of his career. On the 25 bani gray-brown and 50B violet brown he is shown in two battles of the Russo-Turkish War. The 1 leu dark purple depicts the scene, on March 26, 1881, when he was offered the crown of his country. Two of the royal residences, Sigmaringen Castle in Southern Germany and Peles Castle in Rumania appear on the 1.50L green. The 2L gray-green pictures Carol and Queen Elizabeth, probably at the time of their marriage. A sequence of stamps carries the king through several stages of his life as we see him at the age of 6 on the 3L red-orange, as a major-general in 1866 on the 4L dark-lake, as a general in 1877 on the 5L gray, and as a general in action on the 8L light blue. The 7L blackbrown presents an equestrian statue of him. The 10L deep rose shows Carol on horseback in his later years, and the portrait on the 12L gray-blue was taken just before his death. Heads of Carol and Elizabeth in the later years of their reign are beautifully presented on the 15L ultramarine, and the series ends with a 16L dark green stamp picturing the tomb of Carol in Bucharest.

* * * *

Brazilian Re-Issue

A further tribute to the New York World's Fair is made by Brazil in the re-issue of the 1938 stamp set commemorating the centenary of the birth of the noted Brazilian composer A. Carlos Gomes. On May 9th Burle Marx, Brazilian composer-conductor, led the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in a concert at the World's Fair Music Hall. Among the works played was the "Il Guarany" overture of Gomes. A portion of this overture appears

on one of the stamps in this reissued series. The other stamp presents a portrait of the musician. Values are 300 reis and 700 reis.

* * * *

Railroads Illustrated

Railroad stamps are favourite specialities with many collectors, especially the small fry, who will extend a hearty welcome to the new Bulgarian issue. Not that other collectors will ignore it, for it is a very attractive set. It consists of four stamps and its purpose is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of railroading in Bulgaria. The 1 leva green pictures the old-fashioned engine and tender in use in 1888; the 2L brown presents a modern locomotive; the 4L red-orange, shows a train crossing a high viaduct, and the 7L bluegray is a portrait of King Boris leaning from the window of an engine cab. The stamps, incidentally, all bear the dates "1888-1938", so their issue apparently was delayed.

* * * *

Albanian Overprints

The expected philatelic changes following Italy's occupation of Albania have begun to appear. Pending the issue of a complete new postage series to be issued under Italian rule, overprints have been made on eleven values of current Albanian stamps. The new inscriptions read: "Mbledhja Kushtetuese" (National Assembly) and the date "12-LV-1939-XVIII," (April 12th, 1939—eighteenth year of Fascist Italy). The overprinted items are: 1 qind, 2q and 50q—view of Lake Butrinto; 5q, 102, 152 and 25q—portrait of King Zog; 1 franc and 2 fr—Zogu Bridge; 3fr and 5fr—ruins.

* * * *

Swiss Issue

The National Land Exposition of Switzerland, devoted to farms and farming methods, has been commemorated by an issue of 5 stamps, all in the same design. The values are: 5 centimes green, 10c dark gray, 20c red, and 30c blue. The design is a presentation of the cross-bow of Switzerland around which are entwined the branches of a tree.

* * * *

French News

The 90 centimes stamp recently issued in honour of the battleship "Clemenceau" has been withdrawn following a protest from Germany that it was too "war-like" in intention.

A 3fr value of the Ceres type, in dull rose has appeared.

Recent changes if postal rates have caused many French items to be withdrawn, though some of them enjoyed a very brief career. Some of these are the 90c "La Fontaine", 1fr 75 "Champagne," 1fr. 75 "British Royal Visit" and 2F "Arch of Orange".

* * * *

Stamp Teasers

1. What postage carries a portrait of King Michael the Brave?
2. A ship called "Matthew" appears on what stamp?
3. The font where St. Anthony of Padua was baptized is presented on what adhesive?
4. Do you know the stamp on which a papaya tree flourishes?
5. What country has issued a stamp picturing the tomb of Francisco Menendez?

* * * *

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Lake Butrinto is in Albania on whose postage it is pictured.
2. Ecuador, on the 16c stamp of its 1930 series claims to be "the tourist's country."
3. A Hungarian stamp of 1931 pictures the bird "Turul" carrying Mercury.
4. President Pierola, one-time ruler of Peru, is portrayed on a stamp issued by that country in 1897
5. The programme of "5 years in 4" is symbolized on Russian postage of 1930.

(RELEASED BY BELL SYNDICATE, INC.)

The fling the engaged couple has often leads them to believe life is one long song and dance.

MARCH OF SCIENCE SEES NOVEL INVENTIONS

(Continued From Page 42)

A foot-operated lift for toilet seats.

A tail less airplane, with neither rudder nor elevators to control its flight, relying solely on the shifting of its main wing.

A synthetic blood stancher, professed effictively to stop bleeding of cuts and wounds. It is made from polymerized polyvinyl alcohol, a synthetic resinlike compound.

Shaving soap containing emulsions of polymerized vinyl alconols will prevent bleeding from the nicks on the face made by the razor.

A method for permanently water-proofing textile fibers without affecting their strength, feel and "breathing" properties.

A combination suitcase and baby bad. The suitcase unfolds into a crib with supporting legs.

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SHOULD A WOMAN WRESTLE?

(Continued From Page 5)

men. But to Hamida Banu, the heroine of this article, it is quite different. It is her career. She is a professional wrestler and she possesses a professional outlook. To be such a one, it goes without saying, she has to wrestle against men which she does with great determination and manly skill. The men she has beaten so far in open competitions offered her no left-handed or restrained opposition. She may be a woman but in the wrestling pit she is taken as manly man.

Venkappa's sister and Rukmabai are Hindus. In the south Hindu women are not sequestered in purdah as a Muslim woman of northern India is by custom. Hamida Banu is a Muslim woman and she comes from Aligarh. Thus her break from feminine custom is really two-fold. She is about twenty and of quite good height for a woman. But in physical proportions she is of the heavy-weight wrestler type as she has followed the orthodox aim and training methods of the Indian wrestlers

Rapid Progress

Hamida made her debut two years ago. She beat a capable male opponent in Delhi in five minutes, but when she beat Feroze Khan at Agra in eight minutes last year she drew universal attention. That triumph proved her capacity as a skilled wrestler.

Feroze belongs to Lahore and I am told he has quite a reputation as a second class wrestler. He was laughed at for agreeing to fight a woman but he persisted, perhaps being eager to have a new kind of thrill and new experience. The fight began with Hamida in a very serious and determined mood, but Feroze collected himself only when Hamida broke a cross-buttock easily.

Time and again the woman brought her male opponent down to the ground to the merriment of the onlookers. At last Feroze found his legs and stood up, but only for a brief while, for Hamida Banu moved in with great speed and threw her man over with an energetic flying mare. The man was much heavier than her.

Driven Away By Orthodoxy

Early this year she was fixed up to have bouts in a tournament held in Amritsar, that great centre of wrestling, but as she entered the ring some conservative Muslim men-folk, who could not bear the idea of a woman appearing scantily dressed in public and coming to grips with men, protested vehemently. and soon there was cat-calls and the throwing of brick-bats which developed into a vulgar riot. Hamida had to retire.

The protest in Amritsar drove out Hamida from the Punjab where she had outraged Muslim feeling. After having many minor matches she wrestled Gama of Calcutta the other day in Bombay and inflicted a spectacular defeat upon him. Gama is a common name in the Punjab. I should believe that Hamida's victim is of lesser note.

Hamida has set a good pace for herself and quite deserves an early notice. If she continues and gets thoroughly versed with the intricacies of the public aspect of the wrestling game we shall hear more about her.

Hamida crops her hair and her wrestling attire is made up of a small trunk-slip and a brassiere of thick tough cloth. In her physique she shows no sign of degeneration which a strenuous game like wrestling is expected to bring about.

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

(Continued From Page 13)

enough to do it again, in spite of the prohibition, it is immediately punished or beaten. It is expected to have as much knowledge as its parents other wise how is it supposed to know the ill effects of its deeds? Or is it expected to have such trust in the wisdom of its parents, that it is supposed to stop its natural processes of reasoning and obey implicitly? It is because of the fact that we question authority, that the mind and the knowledge of humanity expands, and yet these martinets of parents, who profess to love their children, and do all for their intelligent development and welfare, want to stop these natural and commendable brain processes of their children. No child when it once understands the ill-effects of his action will repeat the deed I do not take into consideration cases of abnormal children. One may thrash a child into obedience in two minutes, but it may take two hours to explain to him the wrong that he has done. Ninety-six per cent. of normal children of both sexes will not repeat an offence if they are made to understand the evil they have done. The remaining 4 per cent. are adventurous or not psychologically normal. The difficulty arises when dealing with this remainder. Beating may frighten them into obedience, but it will either tend to make them cowardly or cunning, both of which consequences are undesirable

When a child wants something or to do something, the only way of preventing it, without possible ill-effects on its mind is by explaining or demonstrating the bad consequences, for each child has an independent soul with an individuality of its own, and it must be the purpose of every parent to cultivate independence of thought, so as to develop the peculiar individuality. If children are to be moulded into one pattern, their thought and personality must become cramped and it will not be possible to get the best out of them.

Signs Of Intelligence

When children do mischief, it may be a source of annoyance, but at the same time, it must be a source of pride to parents, for it is only intelligent children, with imagination and initiative get into mischief. Instead of beating them into quiet submission, their imagination must be directed into proper channels. It may be taken for granted that unless its spirit be broken, an imaginative child will think out some way of doing what he wants without being found out. Then instead of teaching the child by punishment to be right thinking, the parent is only sowing the seeds of criminality in its mind, teaching it to evade the only law it knows. It is a well-known fact that the more restricted the life of a child has been, the more unreliable he is when grown up. All along he had been longing for the time, when he will be able to do and get the things that he was not allowed. The moment he got the required freedom, he did everything that he wanted to do, and often without reckoning the cost For this reason we find that the children of very religious or orthodox parents are seldom religious or orthodox

Think If It Carefully

Leaving aside for the time being the psychological effects of corporal punishment, and its after effects on the life of the grown up, the subject is too big to be discussed in one article, just think of the brutality of hurting the soft little bodies of children. Not only is the flesh of the child soft, but its nerves are infinitely more sensitive than that of grown up people. What would not be felt or scarcely felt by a fully matured body is terribly hurt for the little child. It cries out because it finds the pain suffered unbearable. Just imagine what amount of pain will make a grown up person scream. It takes the same amount of pain for the child to scream A hard blow from a pugilist on the nose of an ordinary man will make him grunt, but the same

"Didn't I tell you not to follow me about!"

blow administered with the same amount of force on the trunk of an elephant will scarcely make it wince. The same difference is to be borne in mind between beating a grown up and a child. Let parents then eliminate beating from the realm of home discipline.

OPEN AIR THEATRES IN GERMANY

With the beginning of June the season for open air theatricals started in Germany, in no less than 190 different towns and villages. A booklet has been published giving complete information concerning these open air stages. It reads like a real alphabet, for the first town on the list is Alsfeld and the last is Zwota.

VIENNA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Silent, cool and trifle musty is the idea most of us have of archives, but those in connection with the Vienna Academy of Science are quite different. Here are field away more than 2,500 phonographic records on every topic and in every language, including Sanskrit. There are also recordings of the voices of great people. Opportunities for medical research are afforded by special voice records of patients suffering with laryngitis and afflictions of the vocal cord. The records show the changes in the voice during the course of treatment.

Judging by the way jitterbugs hop around the human race is degenerating into a swarm of grasshoppers.

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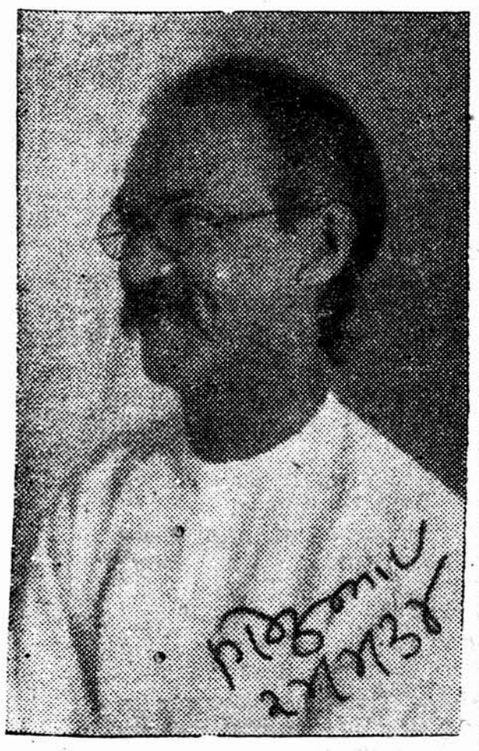
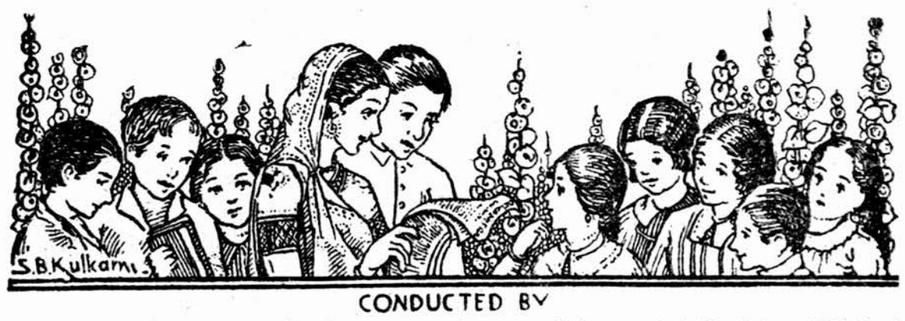


The Late Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

Draw the necessary lines nearly to complete this picture.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Who has not heard the name of Syt. Gijubhai Badheka?

The audience of children raise their hands—one and all of them signifying what an odd question that was!

Syt. Gijubhai used to raise his hands like that. And children used to follow him. Then all used to have a drill of hands .... I had seen children enjoying it.

Besides, their attention would get focused. After that how interested they felt in having him speak—a story or whatever he would say.

Do you know, Children, Syt. Gijubhai is no more! He has passed off to the World of Peace!

* * * *

Our First Acquaintance

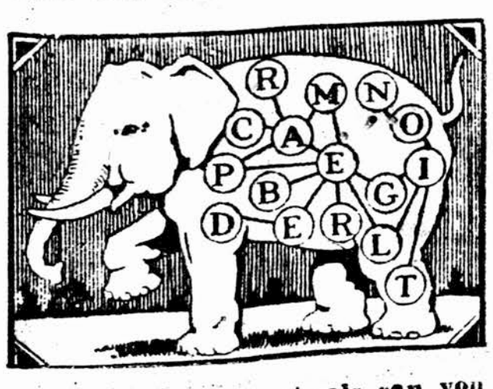
I had not been or known Syt. Gijubhai when we first formed acquaintance. We became friends only through letters. We were mutually interested in children and their activities. Naturally, therefore, we felt drawn towards each other.

It was in the year 1936. He promised to meet me at the Children's Gathering which was to be held at Hyderabad, Sind. We looked forward to having prolonged talks with each other.

Luckily, he had to preside too at the Gathering. So he was busy with his work and I was busy with mine. Both of us did not get any opportunity to have a heart to heart chat.

We, however, met at the stage. He delivered his Presidential speech in Gujarati, and I translated it in Sindhi. I believe, the children were enjoying two persons speaking to them at one and the same time ....

By now we had become intimate friends. Soon after the Gathering, he very kindly came to Bombay and stayed with me. At day time we were busy with our work. At night we used to have long talks.



How many zoo animals can you find? Start at any letter and spell names only by following the lines.

After that he made a strong propaganda of the Balkan-ji-Bari movement in Gujarat and Kathiawar, where a number of branches were started. They are still working very well.

* * * *

Helper Of The Movement

Syt. Gijubhai was a member of the Board of Directors of Balkan-ji-Bari, and he took continued interest in the movement.

Several times he invited me and our President to tour with him round Gujarat and Kathiawar and establish the movement everywhere on permanent basis. But, somehow or the other that was not to be!

During his last days he was not keeping good health; Still our connection was maintained through letters. We wrote to each other regularly. We had begun to take personal interest in each other.

The last time that he met me was during the All-India Children's Gathering held at Bombay. He had cancelled all other engagements to be present at the function. And as an ex-President he helped the Organisers to the best of his ability to make the Gathering a success.

* * * *

He'll Live For Ever!

You may like to know something of Syt. Gijubhai's life. I do not know practically anything of his childhood days. When a young man, he went to South Africa to serve in a commercial firm. After returning from there, he practised as a lawyer in Gujarat.

At that time, he realized that he was giving no time whatsoever to children. And he got an idea of giving them and other children Montessori Education. With this aim in view, he started the Daxnamurti Educational Centre at Bhavnagar. Here many teachers were trained and many children were taught on the right lines.

After retiring from the Daxnamurti, he was conducting a Teachers' Training College at Rajkot There he suffered in health heavily. Yet he stuck to his duty all right. He was strongly advised by the Doctors to take rest, but he thought that the work for him was rest ....

And, indeed, the work did prove for him to be a peaceful rest for ever .... He was taken to Panchgani and then brought to Bombay, where he breathed his last in a hospital. When I heard the news, I began to think: Is Gijubhai really dead?

"No", revolted my heart! How could Gijubhai die? A Children's Lover who has done so much for children, written so much literature for children: how can he die? He will be remembered always generation after generation—Thus he will live for ever!

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari's Homage

At the meeting of Balkan-ji-Bari held on Sunday, June 25, the sad news of Syt. Gijubhai's passing away was broken to the boys and girls at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

Syt. M. J. Parmar sang certain songs from the "Ashrama Bhajnawali" and children sang after him. He related to them certain incidents from Syt. Gijubhai's life to inspire them.

Syt. Prabhulal Upadhyaya narrated in nutshell some stories from the career of Syt. Gijubhai and explained to them what he had done for them. Syt. Satish Bhai Desai also spoke on the occasion.

Then all stood up and silently prayed to the Almighty to let Gijubhai's soul rest in peace always. The meeting terminated after the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Sjt. M. J. Parmar, ex-General Secretary, met the Balkan-ji-Bari children on Sunday, June 25.

Birthday Greetings

We find that very few Birthday Greetings coupons are being sent to us by children these days. We have, therefore decide to close this feature.

All the same, of course, we do wish many many happy returns of birthday to all our members of the Balkan-ji-Bari and to all our readers of the Children's Own Corner.

May each and every child grow to remain as happy as he is in his young days—And may he always do his best to serve his dear Motherland!

* * * *

For Poor Children's Fund

To all those whom we used to send Birthday Greetings through this Corner, we always requested to remember their poor sisters and brothers on this happy occasion and try to send us some donation for them.

This request is there always for those who could very kindly comply with it. Please forget not your poor sisters and brothers, and send for them whatever you can.

Nothing too small, nothing too big. All donations may kindly be sent to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay. They will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

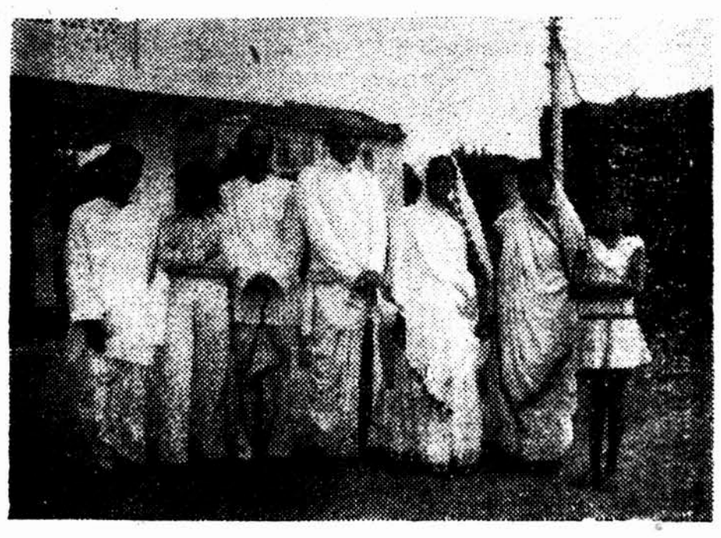
* * * *

Send Your Photos

We have told you so many times to send us your contributions—

(Continued On Page 52)

Balkan-ji-Bari Children playing "Kho-kho" Game.



Sjt. M. J. Parmar with some Balkan-ji-Bari workers.

World News From Across The Seas

versal Exhibition of 1942, on which work is now proceeding rapidly.

The evolution of the postal service in Italy, with pictures and models of postal wagons and postmen from the earliest days up to modern times, will be shown. Another section is devoted to early Italian postage stamps, of which several very rare examples will be on exhibition, including some of the stamps of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. Letters patent issued by Pope Gregory XIV to the Director of the Postal Service of the Papal State of the time will be among the exhibits.

* * * *

The control of newspapers is often nowdays a matter of discussion. In some cases there is no doubt where control lies; in others it is a matter of speculation.

There was never any doubt so far as the late Lord Northcliffe was concerned. He ruled his papers with an autocratic hand. And when in 1921 he went on a world tour he transferred his power, with a Napoleonic gesture, to Sir George Sutton.

At the same time he wrote him a most remarkable letter typical of his terse and expressive style. "I am conferring a full power of attorney on you", wrote Northcliffe, "as regards the control of the "Times" and the Associated Newspapers and their political opinions—more power I suppose than has ever before been conferred on any man by any similar act .....As at any time within the last thirty years I know that I can entirely rely upon jour judgment."

Sir George Sutton was the chief executor of Lord Northcliffe's will. He will be 70 in September, and has now retired from the newspaper business.

* * * *

Soil from all nations of the world will be mixed—as a symbol of peace—at the international pageant to take place in July at the Cultural Garden of Cleveland, Ohio.

This celebration, at which the gardens will be dedicated to international peace, is expected to draw more than half a million people from every State and from sixty foreign countries.

President Roosevelt has been asked to make the dedication to world peace. The main feature of the garden, in the American Legion sedition, is the monument to peace and this will be the scene of the central ceremonies.

The gardens were started in 1916 through the efforts of Leo Weidentthal, with the establishment of the Rockefeller Park Shakespeare Garden. Since then, many nationality groups in Cleveland have sponsored gardens of their own.

* * * *

Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war, was presented with an estate, Friedrichsruhe, and a

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SREE MAHASAKTI ASHRAM
P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

(Continued From Page 15)

handsome sum of money by a grateful German nation.

Herr von Ribbentrop, whose statesmanship has been compared by his admirers with that of the Iron Chancellor has, it is reported, also received a reward. It is learnt that he has been presented by the German Finance Ministry with £40,000 for the advice, which led to the conquest of Bohemia and Moravia.

This handsome presentation was made at Hitler's orders.

An Umbrella Museum was opened on June 18 at Gignese, a small village above Stresa on Lake Maggiore.

The organisers of the museum tried to obtain Chamberlain's Munich umbrella, but the P.M. replied that, having received a similar request from many other quarters, he had decided, in order to avoid any injustice, to keep the umbrella himself.

Now P.M.'s letter has been framed and figures among the most interesting documents of the museum.

* * * *

Lord Hailey has resigned the chairmanship of the Air Raid Defence League and will also resign his chairmanship of the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees at the end of June.

Lord Hailey feels that the name of the Committee is misleading, as suggesting a wider measure of active control than the committee possesses. The committee may be renamed the Central Consultative Committee.

* * * *

A visitor walked into Franco's office and said "I want to see the boss."

The functionary picked up the 'phone and asked, "Is that Rome?"

Came the answer, "Ja!"

This is the current joke in Franco's Spain.

* * * *

Franco's anti-Semitism is developing along religious, not political lines.

Provided they are baptised, people of Jewish descent have citizen rights. Some are members of exclusive clubs.

If unbaptised, they have no rights and are not counted as citizens.

* * * *

This is an item which did not reach the London Press.

The Rev. B. C. Hopson, Vicar of Christ Church, Cockfosters, said the other day: "While we sympathise with the men in the "Thetis," we must not forget that those men went down in that submarine to train themselves to inflict a terrible death on other people if war were to break out."

* * * *

Signs have appeared in shop-windows in Burgos, the headquarters of Franco's rule in Spain, reading:

"To go without stockings is not aesthetic, it's not beautiful, it's masonic. Those who enter church without stockings commit sacrilege."

The signs follow appeal in the newspapers to women to "dress Spanish."

* * * *

Slovak leaders are not surprised that Hitler has decided to postpone Slovakia's incorporation into the Reich.

In the opinion of these leaders, reasons for this are:

1 The necessity of first securing Hungary's co-operation,

2 Fears that the incorporation may turn Hungarian public opinion against Germany:

3 The fear that the incorporation may induce the Baltic States to change their present attitude and consent to guarantees to them by Great Britain and France.

A new problem has arisen for war-plane makers following their experiences of war in Spain and China.

Most modern war-plane bodies are constructed of duralumin in the form of a tube.

In Spain the German war-planes made on this system were vlunerable. When machine-gun bullets ripped a few holes in them the force of the air from the propeller often tore the metal like paper. Other methods of construction are now being employed extensively.

Not even half as many British people spent their holidays in Germany last year as did in 1937 and tourist trade in general shows a huge drop—21 per cent. for Germany as a whole, and 40.1 per cent. for South Germany (including Austria).

Published in Wirtschaft and Statistik, figures on tourist trade shows that in 1938, 53.4 per cent. fewer British visitors were in Germany as compared with the preceding year, 41.7 per cent. fewer French, 26.8 per cent. Americans.

These figures refer to Austria as well, which before the "Anschluss" was one of the biggest tourist centres in Europe.

Mr. Esmond Harmsworth offered £25,000 for the goodwill of the "Sunday Referee," on behalf of the "Sunday Dispatch."

His offer was rejected and the goodwill was sold to Lord Kemsley who has amalgamated the "Referee" with the "Sunday Chronicle."

Lord Kemsley's friends estimate the price paid by him as £50,000.

A number of Indian students in Britain have received invitations from Dr. Ley, leader of Germany's Labour Front, to visit the country to study German Labour problem as it is "solved" by the Fuehrer.

One of them is Deepak Choudhury, son of the late Pundit Ram Bhuj Dutt Choudhury and Srimati Sarladevi Choudharani.

Rope Trick

The Occult Committee of the London Magicians' Club has received a challenge from Professor P. C. Sarkar.

If a public demonstration of his show is arranged by the Club, Prof. Sarkar says he will do the most-discussed "illusion" in the world the Indian rope trick. Sarkar claims to be the only man in the world to-day able to perform the trick.

Prof. Sarkar will shortly arrive in London and without any fuss lick a red-hot iron bar, drink all kinds of acids and poisonous drugs, eat a mixture of broken glass, pins, needles and deadly snakes, swallow red-hot liquid lead and walk on fire. He will hypnotise any member of his audience and will lie in a trance.

* * * *

Almost immediately will come some pieces of joint-bluff from the Berlin-Rome partners.

There will be a demand and possibly a bit of a crisis, but neither of them will get any small change out of this gamble.

About the 17th upto 21st of this month the bluff phase holds its possibilities. Both France and Poland will be directly involved in the business.

Lessons In Nazi Methods

Counter-espionage officers following Dr. Schacht on his Indian tour have learned valuable Nazi secrets.

Through Dr. Schacht, Indians will be invited to visit Berlin for "courses of instruction" in Nazi methods.

* * * *

A copy of Lord Halifax's recent speech in the House of Lords has been handed to Ribbentrop by the British Ambassador in Berlin. So, if Hitler wants to talk, the British offer of a square deal paves the way.

* * * *

One of the happiest touches of the whole day was when a policeman galloped along at one point far ahead of the Royal procession in New York on June 10.

"What's the trouble?" shouted the crowd.

The policeman turned round and grinned: "The British are coming," he said, thus repeating the famous cry of Paul Revere, one of the heroes of the War of Independence.

It was Revere who rode from Charlottetown to Lexington during the night in April, 1775, warning the American colonists of the British advance on Boston.

Indian Lions For London Zoo

A pair of Indian lions have been presented to the London Zoo by H. H. Nawab Sahib of Junagadh.

The animals come from Kathiawar and only ninety specimens are believed to exist "in the wild."

* * * *

Strong opposition is developing to the appointment of Lord Perth, former Ambassador in Rome, as Minister of Information in the event of war.

The opposition comes not only from Cabinet Ministers, but also from several British newspapers.

* * * *

Hitler's American copyright for "Mein Kampf" has been upheld in a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court's ruling is that whether or not the Fuehrer was a "man without a country" when he obtained the copyright, he is fully entitled to the protection of the American courts.

A temporary injunction has been granted to the publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin to restrain another publisher, Stackpole and Sons, from selling an unauthorised edition.

* * * *

Hitler, the bachelor, is becoming more and more a "ladies' man." His success with the opposite sex obvously pleases him.

Frequently he upsets diplomatic procedure and drives his Foreign Office experts to despair by demanding that such and such a woman guest be seated beside him, regardless of rank.

Women say he is particularly "gracious with Austrian charm" when receiving them. The wife of one Nazi official declares that her "knees sink together" when the Fuehrer takes her hand in greeting.

Russia's Air Infantry

Russia possesses an "air infantry" of 600,000 capable of des-

(Continued On Page 54)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

You no longer are of the younger generation if you've arrived at the spot where you feel life should be all work and no play.

June Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of June was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for June.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

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704027
370228
699989
927420

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

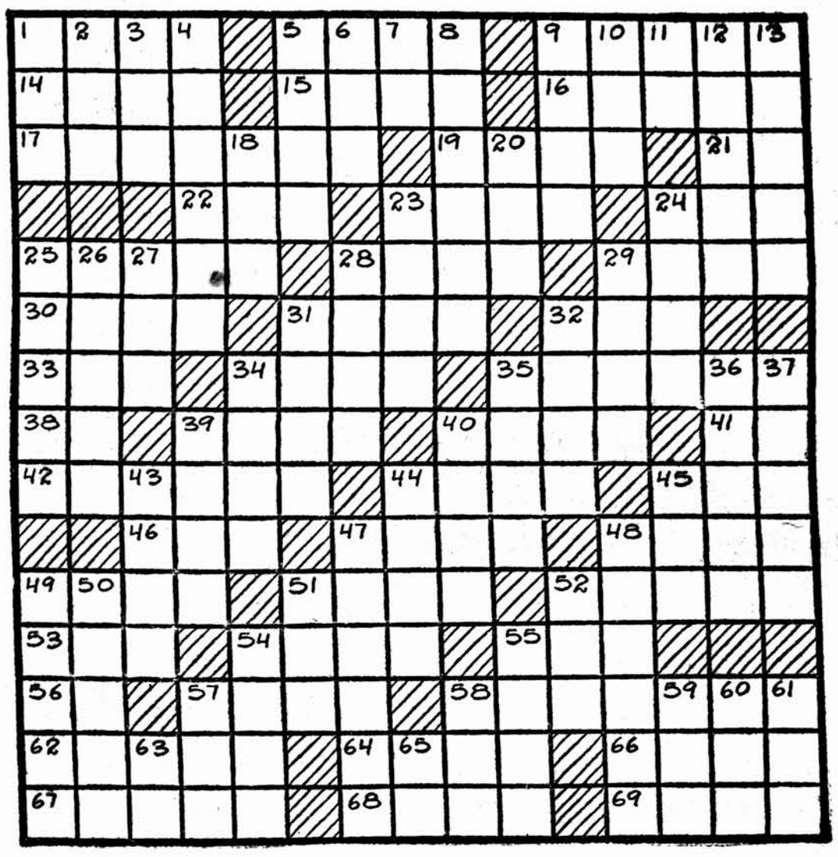
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Shaded walk
6—Tree
9—Organizations
14—Exchange rate
15—Medley
16—Wading bird
17—Who wrote the most famous life of Dr. Johnson?
19—Who was the mother of Zeus?
21—Depart
22—Deer
23—Sparkle
24—Dressed pelt
25—Quiet
28—Matured
29—Who died in a crash with Will Rogers?
30—Skull
31—Who wrote the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"?
32—On behalf of
33—Bird
34—Fierce
35—What famous American soprano made her debut in "Louise" in 1901: Mary ——?
38—Note of the scale
39—Cleansing substance
40—Fairy
41—Greek letter
42—Three-legged stand
44—Longing
45—Involuntary twitching
46—Free from something obnoxious
47—Jargon
48—Deal out in small quantities
49—Front part of the leg
51—Poverty
52—Nicer
53—Possesses
54—Make smooth
55—Possessive pronoun
56—Metric measure of area
57—Comfort
58—What was the last of the New England states to be settled?
62—Long for
64—Don
66—Melody
67—Clever
68—What Shakespearean king was the victim of filial ingratitude?
69—One of a Mongoloid race

VERTICAL

1—What fairy queen was supposed to deliver men of their dreams?
2—Past
3—Fleur-de-lis
4—Who wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal"?
5—In the administration of what American president was California acquired?
6—Everything
7—Chinese measure
8—Who wrote "Where the Blue Begins"?
9—Masticate
10—Meadow
11—Birthplace of Abraham
12—Counterfeit
13—Force air audibly through the nose
18—Cloth measure
20—In what manner
23—Metric unit of weight
24—Who chartered the famous Peace Ship?
25—Game
26—Citadel
27—Sick
28—Strong grasp
29—Meat
31—One-hundredth part of a right angle
32—Truth
34—Moral
35—Sudden outburst
36—Banish
37—Finer
39—Whirl
40—Boat
43—Part of the eye
44—Narrow road
45—Unit of weight
47—What famous nurse was shot at Brussels in 1915: Edith —— ?
48—Dreary
49—Who led a famous rebellion in 1786: Daniel ——?
50—Seraglio
51—Existed
52—Evergreen
54—Breathe laboriously
55—German title
57—Make a mistake
58—By way of
59—Anglo-Saxon money of account
60—Pinch
61—Strike lightly
63—Lava
65—Under what name did the Irish poet George Russell write?



(For Solutions See Page 55.)

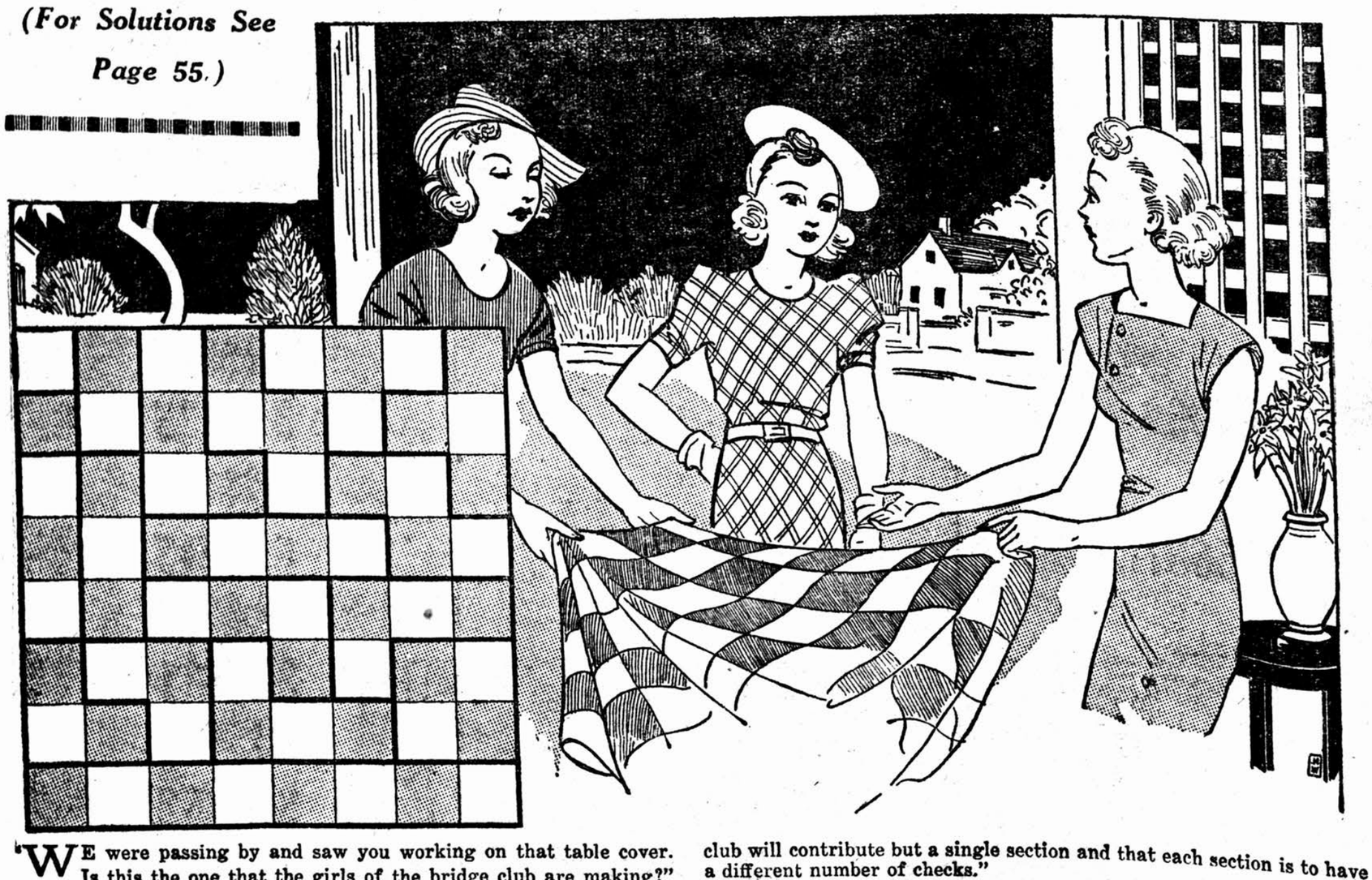
How Old Is the Boiler?

A SHIP was as old as its boiler was when the ship was as old as its boiler was when the ship was as old as its boiler is now. When the boiler becomes twice as old as the ship is now, the combined ages of ship and boiler will be 51 years. Can you tell the present age of ship and boiler?

Answer: The ship is twelve and the boiler nine years old.

To solve this problem, let x be the present age of the ship and y, the present age of the boiler. In z years, the ship's age will be x plus two and the boiler's age, y plus two, which is also equal to 2z by the conditions of the problem. Also: x plus y plus 2z equals 51, and by substitution, 5x minus y equals 51.

Can You Divide the Table Cover?



"WE were passing by and saw you working on that table cover. Is this the one that the girls of the bridge club are making?"

"Yes, the idea was that each girl should contribute a section of the cover, no two sections being the same. There was a misunderstanding, however. As you can see in this cloth, no two sections are alike in form and pattern, but a great many have the same number of checks; besides, some of the girls contributed more than one section to complete the pattern. Now, we have decided that each of the ten members of the club will contribute but a single section and that each section is to have a different number of checks."

"But, my dear, that is going to be some job to figure out."

"Not at all; it should be much easier than figuring out the divisions of the cloth we are looking at."

The checkerboard at the left of the drawing is divided into sections, no two of which have the same form and pattern of checks. Can you devise a way of dividing the board into ten sections, no two of which shall have the same number of squares in them?

Mathematical Teasers

HERE are some puzzles which will leave no doubt that you know at least one of the "three R's"—if you can solve them.

ADDITION

Example: Add a number to a small night-flying animal, and make a movable bar of a loom. Answer: Bat-ten.

1. Add a sudden motion to a color, and make a bird. 2. Add together an animal, an article, and a bird, and make an Indian weapon.

Answers: 1. Red-start. 2. Tomahawk.

DIVISION

Example: Divide a tropical tree by two and obtain a clawed foot.

Answer: Pawpaw—paw.

1. Divide an extinct bird by two, and obtain to perform.

2. Divide a town in New York State by two and obtain to utter musically.

Answer: 1. Dodo—do. 2. Sing Sing—sing.

MULTIPLICATION

Example: Multiply the Christian name of a Scot by two, and make a Hindoo drum. Answer: Tam-tam.

1. Multiply a resinous substance by two, and make a Mongolian.

2. Multiply a Chinese name by two, and make a kind of pickles.

Answers: 1. Tartar. 2. Chow-chow.

SUBTRACTION

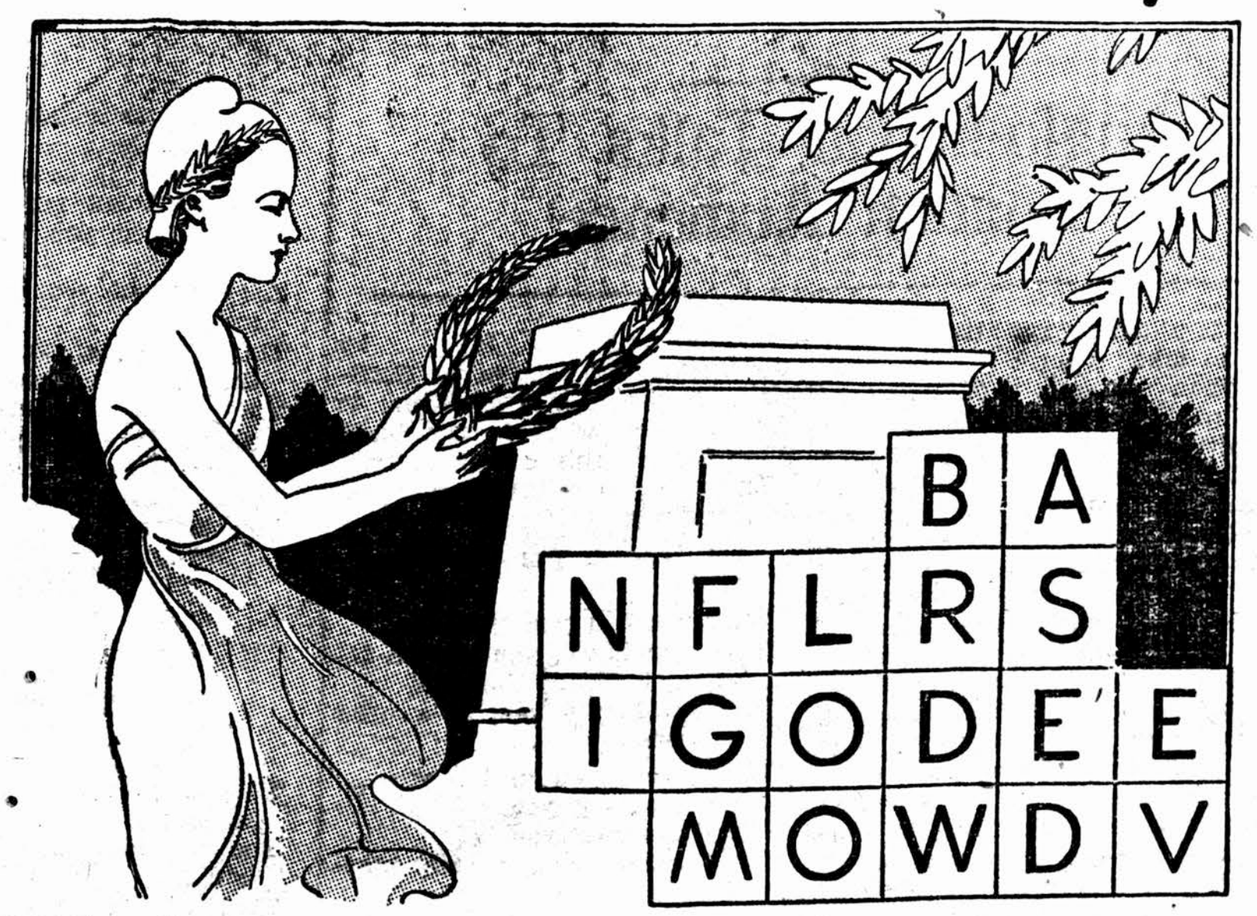
Example: Subtract to act from concurred in action, and leave a fish. Answer: Cooperated—operate—cod.

1. Subtract a defect from a delinquent and leave a swift animal.

2. Subtract a verb from a small box for tea, and leave a moderate gallop.

Answers: 1. Defaulter—fault—deer. 2. Canister—is—canter.

A Puzzle for Memorial Day



NOW that the delicate pastels of spring are changing into the brilliant hues of summer, we are reminded once more of the day set aside to commemorate the heroism of our soldier dead. No truer words respecting Memorial Day were ever written than are contained in the brief quotation that forms the answer to this puzzle.

Starting with a certain letter in the accompanying drawing, move from letter to letter, one letter at a time to spell out the sentence.

What Is Wrong With This Story?

ARE you a literary detective? Do you like to solve profound fiction mysteries before the author gives you his own solution? If so, read the following interesting piece of fiction. It is just a make-believe story, written to test the reader's shrewdness as a literary detective. Then read it to some of your friends and see if they can detect what is wrong with the story:

A man went to church with his wife and during a long and somewhat tedious sermon he fell asleep. In a vivid, realistic dream, he went to France where he committed a crime for which he was sentenced to be executed on the guillotine. In his dream he was led to the block and prepared for execution. The collar of his shirt was rolled back, he was strapped to the board and slid into position, his bared neck directly between the grooves that were to guide the blade's descent. All this he noted in his dream. Amid a tense silence the executioner raised his hand and tripped the knife. The dreamer's wife, noticing that he was asleep, tried to rouse him quietly by stroking him gently across the throat with her fan. The fan and the guillotine touched his neck simultaneously and the shock was so great to the sleeping man that he fell over into the aisle stone dead.

Now, can you tell what is wrong with that story? The answer, of course, is that if the shock caused instantaneous death to the sleeping man nobody could have known what he had been dreaming about.

Try These Anagrams

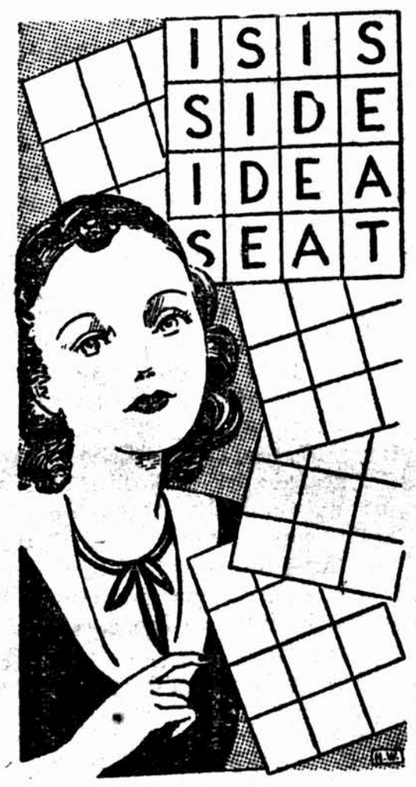
HERE are some more anagrams to try your patience. All the letters must be used up in making the definition out of the given sentence.

1. Here is hemp; definition—half the globe. 2. Oiled rats; definition—pagans. 3. No monied saint; definition—general classes.

Solution: 1. Hemisphere. 2. Idolators. 3. Denominations.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

A Quadruple Word Square



IDEA in the third square, substitute the name of a metal, while SEAT in the fourth square is to be replaced by a prefix meaning half.

How quickly can you form these squares?

A Diamond Rhomboid

IN this puzzle, the solution represents a diamond within a rhomboid. Can you solve it?

Rhomboid Across: 1. Tarries. 2. A narrow piece. 3. A man's name. 4. Shaves. 5. A small cord.

Downward: 1. In wry. 2. Like. 3. A possessive pronoun. 4. A jaunt. 5. A man's name. 6. To shave. 7. To fix firmly. 8. In like manner. 9. In bundles.

Included Diamond: 1 and 5 are in schools. 2. To tear. 3. A man's name. 4. Equal value.

Solution:

w a i t S
s t R I P
S I L A S
P A R e s
S e t o n

THE word square in the accompanying drawing can be made into four distinctive word squares by changing one of its words at a time. Make four copies of this word square on a sheet of paper. In the first square, in place of the word, ISIS, in the first vertical and horizontal rows, substitute a poetical name for Ireland. In the second square, leave out the word SIDE in the second rows and put in a word meaning rough. For

Who Pays for the Doughnuts?

"JUST like a woman," little May complained. "First, you scold us for buying at a push cart and then you help yourself to our goodies. I chipped in twelve cents for those eighteen doughnuts and Billy gave six cents. If you think we are going to treat you, you're mistaken."

The children's aunt giggled. "Don't be like that," she protested. "Here are twelve cents as my share. Now each of us will take one third of the doughnuts and everything will be settled."

Everything is not settled. How should the twelve cents be divided among the two children?

Poetic Pamela on the Phone

PAMELA occasionally uses the office telephone for business calls. The rest of the time—well, judge for yourself, by listening in on her conversation:

"Pamela speaking, that you Ben?
*Stop by my house tonight ** ***.*
*I'm giving an informal *****
To meet my friends you'll have a chance.
You will be there? All right that's fine.
And now I'll dial six-o-nine.
I'd like to speak to Mary Moor,
*Our club's ********** has been poor.*
Why Mary doesn't come I'll find.
What? Wire's busy? Never mind,
Instead I'll call up cousin Willie.
Oh, hello Bill. Now don't be silly
I cannot get off through the day.
My boss is very strict that way.
I told you many times before—
Oh wait! The boss is at the door—
Hello, don't mind that brief delay.
The boss had a few words to say.
And I'll go with you Tuesday, for
I am not working any more."

The missing words in the above verses form a charade: the first three words uniting to form the last word.

PROBLEM OF RACES

Anglo-Indian Talks To London Audience

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, June 21.

"Race Problems" formed the subject of an interesting talk that Mr. Cedric Dover, a Eurasian, as he called himself, gave on Friday night at the premises of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, 112 Gower-street, London, W. C. 1. under the chairmanship of Mr. Asoka Sen, chairman of the Union.

Although a Eurasian, Mr. Dover has considered himself, as the chairman said, in the course of his introductory observations, as a pure Indian—a true nationalist Indian who has loved and worshipped India. Several years ago, we were told by Mr. Sen, the Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress invited Mr. Dover to take a responsible position in that Department but his other commitments did not permit him to accept the invitation of the Congress

Reminding us of the familiar Indian proverb that "talk will not cook the rice," Mr. Dover suggested that he would speak only in the hope that there would be a discussion as sometimes even a discussion helps us to cook better rice. "I don't believe in Races and therefore I cannot believe in Racial problems," declared Mr. Dover. In his opinion we all talk very loosely of races. There is so much loose discussion of races and all racial discussion that it has become highly metaphysical. In his opinion most racial discussions are metaphysical.

"People talk of race culture", said Mr. Dover, "but actually there is no such thing as racial culture. Culture progresses rapidly. Thus we cannot talk of superiority or inferiority of races. Now we hear of the feeling of blood-relationship—not only family blood relationships but racial blood relationships. Actually we know that blood is fluid and there is no question of inheritance in the matter of blood at all. There is no relationship between the blood of mother and her child. There is no actual mingling of blood in giving nutrition to a child by her mother. Yet we talk of blood-relationship. However, what surprises me most is that no one stops to ask what is Race itself. Perhaps I will define it as best as I can. Race is a sub-specie, an assembly of like individuals of common inheritage."

Mr. Dover felt that the talk of Racial Problem was a clever Imperialist and Fascist Move. He also felt that on no biological or scientific basis could we talk of races. Referring to the Anglo-Indian community, which he felt, ought to be called Eurasian community, without any same, Mr. Dover said that those who were anxious to style themselves as Anglo-Indians were actually moved from an imperialist outlook to do so. The race problem, he thought, was entirely linked up with capitalism and imperialism. Throughout history we could get plenty of examples that whenever there was economic distress there was also a great deal of racial feeling. If racialism developed it developed during the period of high industrialism. An acute conflict was always necessary for a racial feeling in any part of the world. Mr. Dover commented on the authoress of "Testament of India" in which she had talked of races, and found something to hate. That was the Eurasian community. "Yet", added Mr. Dover, "the authoress is a Socialist and an anti-Imperialist. So this is a dangerous attitude for her to take. I must say that this Eurasian community of India is one of the most important communities in India holding an important position in the country. This community can sabotage anything since it holds important positions in the daily life of the people if a wave of revolt takes place among the mass of the people. But, on the contrary if the members of this community begin to realise that they are Indians, part and parcel of India, and other Indians look upon them as such, they will realise that they have something to hope for and live for in a mass revolt. In that situation the members of this community will not sabotage against the interests of the masses of India."

"I must frankly say that in this sense British Imperialists and their counter-parts in India are very clever—very much cleverer indeed than the Congress leaders. The Eurasian community is being greatly wooed by the British Government, which keeps on calling it, when it suits its interests, as a great and noble race. The British Government is doing all this to get the Anglo-Indians back to the fold of British as if they were British. Yet, there are many Anglo-Indians who fall an easy prey to this wooing. But in my opinion they should not be treated with contempt by thinking and progressive Indians of the type of the authoress of "Testament of India." We must not overlook the fact that when India was not very vocal it was the Anglo-Indian who talked of India as his own country. Since 1926 there have been many Eurasians who have felt culturally and who have had the same urge of political freedom from British Imperialism as the Nationalist or Socialist Indians. The community as such has produced young men of the type of George Walker, a young poet, who has reminded, through his poems, of the slavery of his community at the yoke of British Imperialism."

"I think Russia is a good social barometer. If we find Racialism appearing in Russia then we can safely say and even assert that Russia has abandoned socialism and has gone "West"—gone capitalist. But to-day as Russia stands there is no trace of racialism in that country and we must equally assert there is socialism in the country. I have no doubt that you will agree with me that it is oppression that the "Coloured" people have to face. That is what it means when the Englishman talks of black and coloured race. Here, I must tell you what I experienced in America. I was addressing a Negro meeting in that country. The audience did not know that my home was in India and not in England as the majority of it thought. Thinking that I came from England, they were very polite and reserved with me, they listened to me as they would listen to an Englishman. But, when in the course of my speech, I said that my home was in India they felt excited. They were almost thrilled. There was thus a feeling of what I may call colour unity. Ah, I must say that the official Marxist view on this will differ from me. I will conclude my talk by reading to you a poem by Sterling A Brown, a Negro writer, to show to you what is the basic thing behind this colour unity.

The strong men keep coming on
Sandburg.

They dragged you from homeland,
They chained you in coffles,
They huddled you spoon-fashion in filthy hatches,
They sold you to give a few gentlemen ease.

They broke you in like oxen,
They scourged you,
They branded you,
They made your women breeders.

They swelled your numbers with bastards . . . .
They taught you the religion they disgraced.

You sang;
Keep a-inchin' along
Lak a po' inch worm....

You sang;
Bye and bye
I'm gonna lay down dis heaby load....

You sang:
Walk togedder, chillen,
Dontcha git weary.....
The strong men keep a-comin' on
The strong men git stronger.

They point with pride to the roads you built for them,
They ride in comfort over the rails you laid for them.
They put hammers in your hands
And said—Drive so much before sundown.

You sang:
Ain't no hammah
In dis lan',
Strikes lak mine, bebby,
Strikes lak mine.

They cooped you in their kitchen,
They penned you in their factories,
They gave you the jobs that they were too good for,
They tried to guarantee happiness to themselves
By shunting dirt and misery to you.

You sang:
Me an' muh baby gonna shine, shine
Me an' muh baby gonna shine,
The strong men keep a-comin' on
The strong men git stronger....

They bought off some of your leaders
You stumbled, as blind men will....
They coaxed you, unwontedly, soft-voiced....
They laughed as usual.
They heard the laugh and wondered;
Uncomfortable;
Unadmitting a deeper terror....
The strong men keep a-comin' on
Gittin' stronger....

What, from the slums
Where they have hemmed you.
What, from the tiny huts
They could not keep from you—
What reaches them
Making them ill at ease, fearful?
To-day they shout prohibition at you
"Thou shalt not this"
"Thou shalt not that"
"Reserved for whites only"
You laugh.

One thing they cannot prohibit—
The strong men....coming on
The strong men gittin' stronger.
Strong men....
Stronger....

ART OF NAGESH YAWALKAR

Exhibition In Paris

(BY A. KATZMAN.)
PARIS, June 21.

A revealing display of modern Hindu art was put on to-day at the Galerie Charpentier, 76, Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. This was the one-man show of paintings by Nagesh Yawalkar, 24 year old Indian artist who has been sent on a world tour by the Maharajah of Gwalior, noted patron and connoisseur, of whom a portrait appears in the show.

The exhibition was opened by Mr. Paul Landowski, Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale Sup Beaux-Arts and Mr. Daddas, Directeur des Beaux-Arts de la Ville de Paris, in the presence of Her Highness B Begum Aga Khan, Comtesse M. K. Tolstoy and Baron H. H. von Veltheim. Present also were Mr. Demarrois, Conservateur du Musee des Ecoles Etrangeres Contemporaines, representing Mr. Huysman, Directeur General des Beaux-Arts, the great orientalist, Mr. A. Foucher, Mr. L. G. Gaudwell, President of the American Artists Professional League, Nyota Inyoka, the great Indian dancer.

Both Mr. Landowski and Mr. Darras appreciated the art of Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar, praising it highly for its variety, rythm and colour. "The Trumpet" and "Dance of Shiva" appealed particularly to Mr. Landowski, while Mr. Darras's attention was attracted by such primitive paintings as "Ukali Bandhan" and other village scenes On the other hand, Mr. Dezarrois was very much interested by the oriental style of "Lasia Dance" and Mr. Foucher, who is an authority in Paris on Hindu architecture took special notice of the buildings, particularly of the town of Nasik.

The collection filled the gallery with its canvases of Indian village life, landscapes, figure studies, and religious and traditional symbolic themes.

The artist is the son of Trimbakrao Yawalkar, prominent Indian sculptor famous especially for his stone temple figures.

It is the hope of the young painter one day to see established in India an international art institute, which will carry on research in the beautiful old technique, and at the same time provide a meeting-ground for contemporary artists from all parts of the world.

His recent exhibition in London at the Cooling Galeries Ltd. proved very successful and was honoured by the visit of Her Majesty Queen Mary and Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India. Mr. Yawalkar has also exhibited in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles. Hollywood and Boston.

From Paris he will go to Berlin, Rome, Stockholm and other big cities.

Struggle For Death

(By A. L. MORTON)

LONDON, (By Mail)

The "Battle of the Marne" is still raging in Whitehall between the appeasers and the resisters For the last ten days a terrific diplomatic offensive has developed on the appeasement front, and all resistance forces have had to be rallied desperately and thrown into the gaps.

On June 6, Count Grandi had a long interview with Lord Halifax. Information on its nature leaked out, for anti-appeasers are to be found in unexpected quarters on the Departmental staffs. Grandi, one of the Duce's old squadristi, and pressed for support for the Vatican's mediation over Danzig and the Mediterranean, and for a Five-Power Conference excluding the Russians.

This interview was asked for by the Italian Ambassador after an editorial had appeared in "The Times" of June 1: "As for the method of appeasement, there is even now no intention of ruling out settlement by consultation." Diplomatic observers recognised this at once as a "kite" to be followed by "Scrutator", the influential "Sunday Times" correspondent: "The Premier's methods have changed but certainly not his purpose. Appeasement is an ugly word.....but the reality behind it is not dead and must never die"

New artillery was brought up. Mr. Chamberlain had spent the Whitsun holiday with Sir Francis Lindley. This gentleman was now brought forward to address the conservative foreign affairs committee, with the thesis that it would be better to allow the negotiations with Russia to fail. On the same night the Foreign Secretary made an open appeasement speech in public, offering Hitler "discussions" without any mention of evacuation of Bohemia as a condition.

At once Federation of British Industries took up the offensive, coming out in the financial press in favour of renewing the industrial and trade agreement with Germany in the autumn. The three "Munich Ambassadors" then came into play Sir Nevile Henderson reported from Berlin that internal conditions made it imperative that support should be given to the regime by economic and diplomatic negotiations, or serious difficulties would arise which would force the Nazis into "extreme courses" in a military sense.

Sir Percy Loraine was recalled from Rome, and Sir Eric Phipps from Paris, "for consultation." Loraine reported on the high anti-German tide of feeling in Italy and serious unrest in the North especially. He advised quick concessions to raise the Duce's prestige internally. Phipps is returning to Paris with urgent requests to hand over the £7 millions of Spanish gold now held by the Bank of France, with the double object of appeasing Franco and assisting the Axis shortage of valuta, on the same lines as the "affair of the Czech gold. "It is now known in London that the Nazi success in the Hungarian elections was due to the reckless sacrifice of all available valuta in "buying" the elections, and that Berlin had arranged the transference of the Czech reserves to replenish their exhausted foreign exchange.

As a parallel move to "appease" the British public, Mr. Strang was recalled from Warsaw to fly immediately to Moscow and "fix up the Pact." Strang is known for his anti-Soviet views while at the Moscow Embassy some years ago, and especially during the Metro-Vickers Trial. He was also the chief permanent official behind the Munich Diktat, accompanying the Premier and dealing with the brow-beaten Czech delegates who were left outside the council-room.

In Warsaw he had been on one of those "private" visits; in reality, according to high Polish "resistance" circles, he had been bringing unofficial pressure to bear in favour of an accommodation over Danzig

It finally turned out that he was not going "immediately" to Moscow, but only after the lapse of some days. And he was not flying, but going by train. It is generally believed that the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Seeds, is not trusted by the Inner Cabinet as a good enough appeaser. He is the first Ambassador from London to the U.S.S.R. to speak Russian fluently, and is, believed to have taken the Triple Pact too seriously. Strang's mission is to watch Sir William, and to "keep on talking" to the Kremlin while the real work continues in Whitehall.

Struggle For Life

LONDON, (By Mail)

The Resistance Front has been hard put to it in Britain in the last few days. Meeting the unexampled pressure exerted by the circles associated with Munich, they have prevented actual disaster but have been forced to retreat to what is called in grim just "the line of the Marne."

Winston Churchill, sensing the coming storm from the attitude of "The Times", wrote a brilliant article in the "Daily Telegraph" of June 8, defending the Triple Pact and analysing the Baltic question. It was known that personal emissaries had been passing between Halifax, Bonnet and Ciano, and immediate contacts were made with the French General Staff and the resisters in Paris.

Within a few hours of Count Grandi's interview in London, pressing for a "Vatican Munich", five high officers of the Etat Major intimated to Daladier that if any such move were attempted they "could not remain responsible for the defences of France." The French Premier took the opportunity of his speech at the unveiling of Marshal Jaffre's memorial to make a pointed reference to the need for Russia and the Eastern Front.

"Why not also,' he cried "recall that on this day, while the Battle of the Marne was being fought, the Russians were holding important German armies in the plains of East Prussia?

"Pertinax", greatest of French political correspondents, leapt into the battle. "Neither London nor Paris could permit Germany to gain a foothold in the Baltic countries on any pretext whatever." The "Sunday Times" Paris correspondent reported that "one could hear grumbling in official quarters here to the effect that 'if only the British had accepted two months ago the anti-aggression formula, we proposed which the Russians were ready to accept, the bargain would have been clinched right then'". The Press in Sweden, Poland and Holland took up a broadly similar attitude.

Most remarkable of all was the conversion of the "Observer", the great Sunday paper owned by the brother of "Astor of the Times", to the resistance front. Garvin, former appeaser-in-chief, wrote: "If German forces entered the Baltic States on any pretext it would be a deadly threat to Russia—a more immediate threat than the invasion of Poland or Rumania would be to the Western Powers. The independence of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland is not more vital to the life of the west.....The theory of M. Molotov's case is perfect We are convinced that an engagement, guaranteeing the entire frontiers of Russia in Europe no less effectively than those of France, can and will be so devised as to clinch the Triple Compact and make the Peace Front worthy of its name."

Apostle Of Unity Of Religions

Tributes At Ramakrishna Anniversary Banquet At Chicago

(From Our Correspondent)

CHICAGO, (By Mail)

To commemorate the birthday The guest-speakers were Swami the Vivekananda-Vedanta Society of Chicago held their annual banquet at the Hotel Maryland on Sunday, April 16th.

The guest-speaker were Swami Paramanand, head of the Vedanta Society of Boston, Dr. Haydon, head of the Department of Comparative Religions of the University of Chicago, and author of "The Quest of Man Through the Ages" and Dr.. Schaub, head of the Department of Philosophy of Northwestern University, and editor of the magazine "The Monist" Dr George Lake, who was once a priest of the liberal Catholic Church was the toast-master.

There were a number of distinguished professors of both Universities present on this occasion —Dr. Braden, head of the Department of Comparative Religions at Northwestern, Dr Faris, head of the Department of Sociology. Dr. McKuon, head of the Department of Humanities, Professor Alfred Emerson of the Department of Zoology Professir Morris and Professor Hartshorn of the Department of Philosophy, and a great number of members and friends of the Society enthusiastically participated.

UNITY OF RELIGIONS

Swami Viswananda, leader of the local Vedanta Society at the outset greeted the guests and said that the distinct contribution of Sri Ramkrishna to the world of thought was his discovery of the unity and harmony of religions and that it was in the fitness of things that on this occasion men and women of different faiths, denominations and creeds were gathered together to pay their reverential homage to this great Master from India.

Swami Paramananda, in the course of his address said, "Like wrong-Way Corrigan, Christopher Columbus discovered America instead of India, but it is America that has discovered the imperishable spiritual treasures of India. It was at the Parliament of Religions, held in this very city in 1893 that Swami Vivekananda presented before the civilided world the spiritual legacy of India." The Swami recalled an incident when Swami Vivekananda, in a reminiscent mood, was talking to one of his fellow disciples on the banks of the holy Canges at Belur Math and said, "What the simple Brahmin of Dakshineswar prophesied has really come true."

GREAT SOULS.

Dr. Haydon in his address said, "When a man surveys the civilization of five thousand years there are some men—great souls—who loom out from the mists of the ages; those who were probably abve all limitations or bondages of the practical culture which created them. The man you honour to-night is one of these powering personalities. The fact that he was educated only by his understanding and the personalities of the streams of people who came, bringing their culture, and that he drank in the heritage of India, not from books but from personal contact of man with man, individual with individual, the call of the heart of the lowly and the pride and arrogance of the mighty, all teaching him. from all of that came the thing that was Sri Ramakrishna. My interest to-night is in asking you to see him in the way that I envy him; that in this Western world, tormented and tortured by projected over-realism, we must all indeed envy him That is in the realization of the mugnificent, soul-stirring thing he had in his vision of all types and creeds and philosophic system—in the way he tied all religions together into a unity—in the way he bound every single human being into a single great, divine relationship. It is very lovely and of all who came down in the centuries he recognized the magnificent synthesis, the faith and beauty of it. Since God is one, and since you cannot possibly know what God is in himself, and since man is the manifestation of God, the only way in which you can really serve God is by serving man—the only way you can really worship God is in man—the only proof you can give that you love God is by your affection to man."

Dr. Schaub in his talk explained the deep metaphysical significance of the simple saint, Sri Ramakrishna. Incidentally he propounded the philosophical truth behind the image of Kali, and showed the fundamental differencen in the outlook of India and the West.

SUDDEN DEATH OF INCHCAPE

Collapse After Complaint Of Pain In Journey

(From Our Own Correspondent)

WONERSH (Surrey) June 21.

The Earl of Inchcape, who collapsed and died at his Surrey estate Chinthurst Hill Wonersh, near Guildford, early to-day, only arrived there at 6 p.m. last night to preside at a charity garden fete in the grounds to-day.

As soon as he arrived last night Lord Inchcape inspected the marquees and stalls with Lady Inchcape, who is the eldest daughter of the Rajah of Sarawak.

COMPLAINED OF PAINS

On the journey from London he complained of pains in the chest and it was while he was undressing in his bedroom that Lord Inchcape collapsed.

His valet, who found him, hurriedly called Lady Inchcape and a doctor. Lord Inchcape, however, was dead when the doctor arrived.

A telephone message from Lady Inchcape brought her sisters, Mrs. Harry Roy and Mrs. Bob Gregory and Mr. Roy hurrying on a 30 miles' drive to Wonersh from a London cabaret at 3 a.m.

CORONER TOLD

Surrey police officers visited Chinthurst Hill and in view of the suddenness of the death will report the facts to the coroner for West Surrey (Mr. George Wills-Taylor), who will decide whether an inquest is necessary or not.

Lord Inchcape, though he was never such a dominating figure in the shipping world as his father—who was chairman of the P. and O. until his death in 1932—had many business interests.

He was a director of the P. and O. and of Wm. Cory and Son, and altogether he was on the boards of nearly 30 companies.

Unlike his father, who started his career as a 2s.-a-week clerk and built up his fortune in shipping, the second Lord Inchcape was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge.

HEIR AGED 21

Lord Inchcape was twice married. His first wife, Frances Caroline Joan Moriarty, daughter of the late Right Hon. J. F. Moriarty, a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, he married in 1915. There were three sons and a daughter, the eldest being Viscount Glenapp, who is now 21 and inherits the title.

The marriage was dissolved in the Scottish Courts in 1931, and two years later the wife died.

In 1933 Lord Inchcape married Miss Brooke, after meeting her on a liner.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

Just whatever you can write: a story, a game, a trick, an essay—anything, and we shall only be glad to correct and publish it.

You could send us also any sketches that you can draw in black and white or photos—even your own photos: we shall be happy to use them in these pages as early as possible.

And do you ever show this Corner to your other friends? Do you even induce them to go in for "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"? If not, why not? May we not rely on your sincere co-operation? Thanks, yes!

Colour this picture with your paints or crayons.

* * * *

Can We Escape From Growing Old?

No two persons are alike, either in body or in mind. We all differ in the size of our bones, in the texture of our skin, in the quantity of hair on our head, in the warm clothing of fat which covers our body, in our moods and our feelings and the strength we have to endure hardship. We are all cast in different moulds, and it is only quite recently that a group of brilliant scientists have been able to offer an explanation, in part at least, of why this is so.

Situated in widely separated parts of our body are little groups of cells to which we have given the name glands. These groups have for their special work the making of chemical substances called hormones, which are poured directly into the blood as it passes round the body in its life-bringing task. Hormones are chemical messengers, which go to all parts of the body, having a very important effect upon the cells which they encounter on their journey.

One of the best known of these glands is situated in the neck, and is called the thyroid. It is busy continually preparing a chemical messenger which is rich in the deep violet substance which we know as iodine, and it plays an important part in controlling the way in which children grow up.

If the thyroid cannot prepare enough of its messenger, as sometimes occurs, the child will never properly grow up. He will be small, and will have very little hair on his head and his skin will be thick and coarse. Above all, his brain will never be able properly to take control; he will be dull and will always think like a young child.

Now, it is possible for such a child to be made to grow up. Doctors can perform, in many cases, what is almost a miracle and reminds us of fairy-tales where dwarfs are changed into giants. The chemical messenger which is missing can be obtained from certain animals such as the sheep, and given to the child to carry its message of growth to the sluggish cells. Very remarkable results indeed have been obtained by this treatment, for the stunted body develops quickly, and the tired and lazy brain becomes rapidly bright and alert.

One of the smallest of these wonderful glands which prepare the messengers is placed at the base of the brain. It is called the pituitary gland, and though in size it is only as big as a pea, it has an amazing effect upon the whole growth of our body. Actually, it makes two different kinds of chemical messenger, and if it does not do its work properly when we are young, and makes too much of one kind, then we grow up to an enormous size—we become giants in fact.

HIS IDOL.

Such giants have been shown as tall as eleven feet or more! If, later in life, damage is done to the gland which is working properly, and it begins to produce too much of the same messenger, then the whole skeleton increases in size, to huge proportions. The hands and feet get very big and it is often the need for larger gloves and shoes which first draws attention to the disorder.

On the other hand, if the gland does not produce enough of the same chemical messenger when we are young, our growth remains stunted, as can be seen with some of the queer tiny dwarfs which are bound in the circuses which travel about the country and attract crowds by their odd appearance.

THE TOY VENDOR
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

* * * *

Legend About Fire

According to the ancient "Shan Nama" of Persia, fire was seen for the first time in the world when a hero called Hushenk hurled a stone at a snake. He did not catch the snake, but the stone that he threw struck a rock, whereupon "light shone from the dark pebble, the heart of the rock flashed out in glory and fire was seen."

As the buffalo raced across the plains in the night he lighted up the darkness with sparks, and as his hoofs hit the rocks he set the bush ablaze, for every one to see, and "fire came". This is what the North American legend states, while the Dakota Indians replace the buffalo as the giver of fire to man by the panther, which is supposed to have struck fire from its claws as it scampered up a stone hill.

I could continue telling you lots more old legends about the beginning of fire, but all of them embody the fact that the movements of men or animals caused stones to crash together, thus producing a spark which gave rise to fire.

So you can gather by yourselves that through watching some such occurrence, or while trying to break a rock himself, a savage might have come across the mode of making sparks by striking flint and iron pyrites together, and found that these sparks could be used for setting light to dry grass, leaves and such like.

But then we must remember that there must have been places so dense with vegetation that no flinty rocks were about, and it is possible that in this case a natural occurrence may have suggested "fire" to a savage, such as dead branches rubbing together in the wind and becoming so hot that they ignited.

* * * *

For Your Friend

This is a fine way to play a trick on your frend. Ask him to place an anna under a piece of paper, and without looking at the anna or removing the paper, you will tell him the date on it.

He has to put it heads down the table, and when he has done so, you just take a pencil and scribble over the paper just above the anna.

Then, the tails side, with date, will come to light, and you have done what you said!

* * * *

He Won

Two boys were arguing as to who could tell the tallest story

"I once saw a boy swim the Indian Ocean in twelve hours," said one.

"Are you sure you saw him? asked the other

"Quite sure!" declared the first boy.

"Well, I'm him!" cried the other triumphantly.

* * * *

Useful Drum

"You don't extract very good music from that instrument," said a boy to the man with the bass drum, as the band ceased to play.

"No", admitted the drummer. "I don't. But I drown a heap of bad music."

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

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Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"BUSY HANDS"
—Photos By N. G. Shah

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE

give any information sought provided that permission to do so has been obtained from the patient himself. In some cases indeed it may be advisable to obtain this permission in writing, but an experienced doctor will soon know how to deal with any situation that may arise.

There remains, however, the question of giving evidence in a Court of Law Communications between solicitors and clients are privileged, but not so communications between doctors and patients. At one time judges were inclined to the lenient in this respect, but of late it has become customary in the Courts to insist on a doctor divulging on oath whatever evidence he possesses, even if obtained in the most private consultation. If he refuses to do so, he is liable to be committed for contempt of Court. All one can do in the circumstances is to protest to the Judge and then Cow to the Judge's command. Happily at times the evidence one is called on to give is in favour of and not against the patient who has consulted one.

Irish Illustration

There are, however, circumstances in which the profession is justified in taking a stand. During the period of conflict that preceded the signing of the Irish Treaty an Order was issued from the Castle commanding all hospital physicians and surgeons to make a regular return of the patients admitted to their wards suffering from wounds which were likely to have been the result of the struggle that was in progress. To this the medical profession almost without exception returned a blank refusal, and, although the Authorities blustered, the Order became inoperative. It is no part of the duty of a doctor to aid in the detection of crime political or otherwise, though at times it may be incumbent on him to communicate with the authorities if he thinks a criminal act is in contemplation, or if an illegal operation has resulted in the death of his patient.

The first Clause of the Oath defines the relations which should exist between one medical man and another. It must not, of course, now be taken literally, but its general sense still holds good. Medical men should look upon one another, not as rivals, but as colleagues banded together in a common brotherhood whose object is, first, to cure and, secondly, to prevent, and, ultimately, if possible, annihilate disease. It has been said again and again that the whole of medical ethics and of etiquette, as between one doctor and another, is bound up in the precept, "To do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

If a young man starting in practice keeps this precept clearly before him, he will find that his professional brethren are true comrades and are only too anxious to help him in difficulties and to be friendly at all times. Above all, no medical man should speak evil of another or depreciate the work of another, nor should he advertise his own merits. The public often ask why medical men are not permitted to advertise, and why advertisement is looked upon as infamous conduct in a professional respect. To explain this in detail would occupy too much space, but a little thought will show that advertisement is undignified and is almost certain to lead to quackery and deceit. Medicine is a science as well as an art, and science does not advertise.

Infamous Conduct

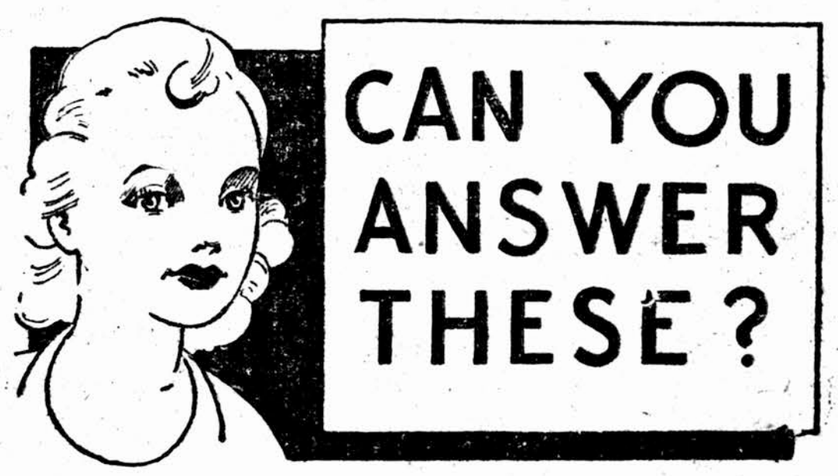
Here, indeed, a word may be said about the term, "infamous conduct." This is the term employed in the Act of Parliament which brought the General Medical Council into being, in 1858, and is a term which might well be altered in relation to many offences to the less misleading one of unprofessional conduct. It is unfortunate that at times a medical man may be branded in the eyes of the public with the crime of infamous conduct when possibly his offence has only been an infringement of strictly professional rules. On the other hand, the term infamous conduct may well be retained in relation to misdeeds associated with actual practice such as the performance of an illegal operation and the like.

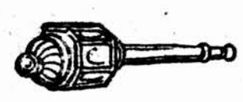
(Continued From Page 14)

The Clause that we are discussing imposes on the doctor the duty of sharing his money with his teacher when his teacher in in need. The spirit of this Clause is fulfilled by the Medical Benevolent Society, a Society which exists with the object of giving financial aid to medical men or their dependents who may be in want. The fund is a comparatively small one, for the medical profession is not rich, but nevertheless for many years now it has been possible to aid many a widow and many an orphan who, through the death of a husband or a father, have been suddenly deprived of all support. The Fund is one which deserves the encouragement and help of every practising doctor.

Interest Of Patient

There are many other questions which one might discuss, but one only can be touched upon. The public sometimes fail to understand why one doctor is unwilling to attend a patient when that patient is under the care of another doctor. This rule only applies in full to a patient who is being attended in his own house by a doctor, and it exists for the protection of the patient, as it would obviously be unwise to carry out two methods of treatment at the same time. On the other hand a patient is at perfect liberty to change his doctor as often as he wishes. All that he must do is to write and inform the attending doctor that he does not wish him to call again. He is then at liberty to ask any other doctor to attend him, but it is a matter of etiquette that the second doctor should invariably inform the first of what has occurred, and ask his permission to visit the patient. Such permission is never refused. Again, the fact that a doctor who sees a patient in consultation should never take on that patient as his own is a rule framed in the interests of the patient, for if a doctor feared that if he called in a consultant he might lose his patient, he would be less likely to ask for a consultation or willingly acquiesce in his patient's desire for one. To pursue this subject further is unnecessary, but it may be added that a patient is at perfect liberty to consult as many doctors as he wishes by making appointments at their houses and consulting them; and, indeed, it not infrequently happens that a patient may consult half a dozen medical men in an afternoon and possibly decide not to accept the advice of any of them. Lastly, however, it must be remembered that a doctor is not compelled to accept a patient unless he wishes to do so. Many of the public believe that it is the bounden duty of a doctor to accept as a patient anyone who applies to him. Undoubtedly in cases of emergency or serious illness no doctor will refuse his aid, but, provided other medical advice is available, a doctor is just as much entitled to refuse to accept a patient as a patient is entitled, if he so desires, to change his doctor.





THE name of the object at the left is the same as a word answering one of these definitions: Ghost, Spice, Trefoil, Letters.

What is the single-word name of the geometrical form at the left?

The object at the left rhymes with which of these words: Verdict, Indict, Elite, Petite?

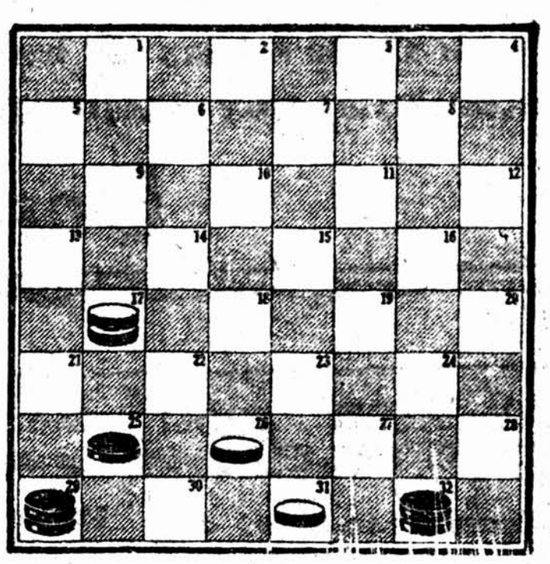
Neither of the letters at the left occurs in the word "pound," yet they are used as an abbreviation of this word. What do the letters L and B stand for?

1b.

One vs Three

WHAT chance has one checker against three? Certainly not very much. In today's checker problem, by Millard Hopper, the checker king, three white men are opposed by three blacks. The white checkers are moving up and the blacks down. White is to move and win in two moves.

In order to win, white finds it necessary, first of all, to sacrifice two checkers. That leaves one white against three blacks but just the same, white wins. Can you show how the moves are made?



(For Solutions See Page 55)

Curiosity will make the average woman travel greater distances than desire of honest accomplishment.

Local M.P. "But where's the audience?"

"They are all stopping at home to listen to you on the wireless, Sir.

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Don't Miss Your Copy

WORLD NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 46)

cending behind the enemy lines.

The latest Soviet film, "The Fifth Squadron", depicts Soviet parachutists capturing a German underground hangar after a devastating air bombardment.

Seven men jumped from a height of no less than 26,902 feet, or just over five miles, at the conclusion in the North Caucasus on Saturday June 10 of a series of experimental mass parachute jumps from great heights.

* * * *

The Italian Press has distinguished itself by inventing a "Gibralter question."

"Telegrafo" says: "Many countries are beginning to understand that it is not exactly true that Gibraltar must be British by laws of nature. It is beginning to be understood in Spain that there is a Gibraltar question, and that it is essential to the life and independence of Spain".

* * * *

Though he has been in Dublin since the beginning of May, Franco's Minister to Eire has not yet presented his credentials.

Mr. de Valera has refused to receive him until Major Frank Ryan, captured commander of the International Brigade's Irish Battalion, is released from the concentration camp in which he lies ill at Burgos.

Irish friends of Ryan are growing indignant at the delay in freeing him and protests from leading figures in Republican, Labour and cultural circles are pouring in. It is being pointed out that the retention of a prisoner of war, captured in battle, is a violation of international law.

A Thought For The Day

There are certainly mysteries in the development of religion and I am far from denying that psychology can throw light upon them, but the origin of Monotheism is not specially mysterious. Given religion in any form, it contains the seed of Monotheistic faith. Belief in one God is the most rational form of religious belief.

When men come to perceive that righteousness is wider than tribal custom, and when they begin to try to understand the world as a unity, they can no longer believe in many gods. They must either believe in One God—the Creator and the Supreme God—or in no god at all.

Man's reason and conscience are the sources of his Monotheistic faith, and it is through them and to them that the Revelation of the one God comes.

—The Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's in the "Star."

Notice To Advertisers

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A VIEW OF EGYPT

(Continued From Page 1)

game for power. It sees certain possibilities in the situation. It shows pro-Italian sympathies. There is Fascist group, Young Egypt Party, which though small has potentialities under the patronage of the Palace, which perhaps thinks of trying to play one imperial power against the other and reap the fruit of this dangerous game, while the country goes to the dogs, caught between these two crushing wheels of oppression and exploitation.

The Wafdists, however, envisage a speedy termination of this and its restoration to power once again in the near future. No doubt the country is tired of this state of affairs and is aching for a change.

Sword Of Damocles

Egypt has not been able to make the general progress it might otherwise have made due to foreign control and autocratic interference. As in India, the advent of the British gave a setback to education. Self-governing institutions have not developed. Cairo is still without a municipality. The idea of democracy has not yet taken deep root. One is reminded so much of an Indian state when one sees this country. There is the same absence of ordinary civil liberties and civic rights, the same palace cliques and parties vitiating politics.

The general economic condition of the masses is better than in India. A farmer, and I am told the coolies also, earn nearly double of what they earn in our country. Mainly an agricultural country, it has to depend on the Nile for its existence, for it has not rainfall worth the name. The country would have been far more developed by irrigation schemes, were the Egyptians left to themselves. But the entire water supply of the land is at the mercy of Britain because of her hold over the Soudan.

Though Soudan is partitioned and said to be governed by the two countries, it is essentially the British that rule the Soudan, and, therefore, regulate the water supply. They have in the past made Egypt submit to their demands through the threat of cutting down the water. This is a perpetual sword of Damocles hanging over the head of the country.

Egypt has at present some stored up water with which she is pushing ahead with her irrigation. What will happen when that is exhausted nobody is in a position to say. Perhaps then the political destiny of Egypt will have taken a turn for the better.

Europeanised Cities

Egypts' foundations are essentially oriental and the rural parts still retain much of the old life. But the cities have come very strongly under European influence and been far more affected by it than in India. The touch is mainly continental and not English. The educated people are more conversant with French than with English. But now that is sought to be counteracted by the British by the introduction of compulsory English in the secondary schools.

The cities are very cosmopolitan in the international sense. There are not only different nationals residing but considerably influencing the culture of the place. There are educational institutions run by the French, the Italian, the English etc. There are daily newspapers in the various European language, such as French, Italian, Greek, English etc.

The cities are a curious combination of the oriental and the occidental, not merely in architecture but in their general appearance and atmosphere. The way of living of the burgeoise is much more westernised than in India. It is very hard to distinguish between the Egyptians and Europeans. There has been a wholesale borrowing on a scale which amazes one, except in the matter of language, which again is equally amazing, for they will never speak any other language amongst themselves except Arabic.

They show scant consideration to those who don't know the language. They will go on talking for hours in Arabic simply leaving you to the mercy of this downpour. For myself I rather liked it. It was a strong antidote to me after India. They are evidently very strong on this question for they always kept impressing on me the need for a common language for our country. Here are a people that seem to have borrowed wholesale the dress, mannerisms, customs, way of living and yet stick with unbelievable tenacity to their own language.

It is a puzzle I have not been able to solve. One only wished, they had retained some of their old beautiful things, and evolved a costume of their own. Although they don't look cheap imitations for the imbibing has been deep and thorough, they deem to lack individuality. Cairo is called Petite Paris, and they are proud of the title. Only it fills a stranger with sadness for we don't go to Cairo to see a second Paris. We go to see the capital city of Egypt. The nationalist movement has not yet revived this spirit in the country, although I saw that they greatly admired it in us.

The Wafd

The Wafd is the only political Party that has the masses behind it. But to us who have grown up in the tradition of the Indian National Congress, the Wafd strikes as rather a tradition-bound body. It seems rather surprising that although it has innumerable committees all over the country, they are not elected. The General Council, which is known as the Wafd, corresponds to the Working Committee of the Congress. This as well as all the other committees are permanent except when some member goes out or acts against the Wafd, or dies.

Nahas Pasha, its head, nominates the members of the Wafd and the Wafd has to approve of the membership of every committee. The localities send up the lists with names of their committee members for sanction. There is a women's section which also functions under the direction of the Wafd with Madame Nahas Pasha at its head. These committees have been there since 1919 with few alterations. It seems to satisfy the people and there is hardly any clamour for a change.

There is no Left Movement. Industrial labour is poorly organised. There is no Trade Union Act. The Wafd alone has given them some encouragement but active mass organisations have not been built up either in the cities or the villages. The movement is purely nationalistic in character without the strong economic bias of the Congress. It is very much as the Congress was some 20 years ago.

Women's Position

Although the women in Egypt have the veneer of freedom because of their westernised ways, socially they have made very little progress compared with India. They have no voting right of any sort. Higher education among them is slow and has constantly to fight the conservative section headed by Al Azhar, the religious Muslim University. There was even an attempt to exclude women from the university. But luckily the attempt has failed.

There are very few doctors in the country and the women's hospital are manned by men and the maternity wards are content with women nurses and midwives. There are a couple of lady lawyers but they receive little opportunity or encouragement. Except for Child Marriage Act that makes marriage of girls below 16 and boys below 18 invalid, no new social legislation has yet been introduced. A Bill to grant franchise to educated women was thrown out.

In the upper classes, the women don't yet mix freely with the men, and some restrict themselves only to their family circles and friends. It strikes one as odd in a people who have adopted so much of the European life. They seem to have taken so much of the superficial and left out some of the essential.

Stronghold Of Orthodoxy

Although the political awakening is deep and strong, political education is still elementary and the ideological study is absent. It is curious now they have remained untouched by some of the most dynamic waves that are sweeping over the world and have affected countries like Turkey.

No doubt the Al Azhar is the stronghold of conservatism and exercises considerable influence over the Muslim community. There is some resistance from the intellectual section, but it is weak. For instance, there is a tussle over the restrictions placed over the books in the University. Even a book like Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" has been banned as it contains some reference to the Prophet!

Finally the Dean of the University, Taha Bussein, resigned over the issue but the breeze seems to have blown over for the present. Unfortunately although the students are strongly nationalistic and play an active part in the movement, they are not organized and have no independent Unions of their own to further their cause. Organisational weakness is evident everywhere.

The Movement has nevertheless a great future before it. I see the same flood of enthusiasm in the masses as in India. They are heart and soul in the movement. They have faith in the Wafd and are greatly devoted to their leaders, especially Nahas Pasha. I have in the course of my stay seen many evidences of their feelings. I can never forget the warm welcome they extended to me when I arrived at Port Said at one O'clock in the morning.

I saw the same old pictures of my country, the same enthusiasm, the same silly behaviour of the police trying to prevent demonstration and keep the people away and the same mess as a result of it. I have seen immense crowds following Nahas Pasha, people running frantically to get a glimpse of him as he passed along the road, and police brutally lathi-charging the crowds.

They are a very kindly and warmhearted people, who overwhelm one with their gorgeous hospitality. One can only remember them as a nation which is fighting our own battle, suffering and sorrowing with us to free people from slavery.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

MEMORIAL DAY PUZZLE: The quotation reads, Good deeds are ever blooming flowers.

Poetic Pamela: At, Ten, Dance; Attendance.

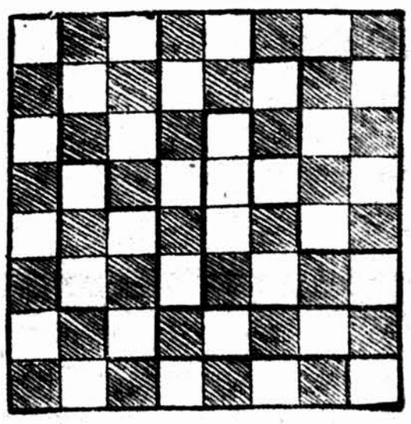
The Doughnuts Problem: From a strictly mathematical point of view, Billy's sister should get the twelve cents. Since the doughnuts were one cent each, Billy merely paid for the doughnuts he ate. The doughnuts eaten by the aunt were originally paid for by little Mary.

Checker Problem: White's first move is from 31 to 27. Black jumps from 32 to 30 and the white king slides into square 21. Now black is in a bad spot. His only move, 30 to 26 gives white two checkers and black has lost the game.

Naming the Objects: MACE is the name of a spice. The five-pointed star is known as the PENTALPHA, a word meaning five A's. KITE rhymes with "indict". The letters, L and B, stand for the Latin word, LIBRA, the pound of ancient Rome.

Quadruple Word Square: The substituted words in the four squares are: ERIN RUDE, IRON, SEMI.

M	A	L	L	P	A	L	M	C	L	U	B	S
A	G	I	O	O	L	I	O	H	E	R	O	N
B	O	S	W	E	L	L	R	H	E	A	G	O
			E	L	K	G	L	O	W	F	U	R
S	T	I	L	L	G	R	E	W	P	O	S	T
P	O	L	L	G	R	A	Y	F	O	R		
O	W	L	G	R	I	M	G	A	R	D	E	N
R	E	S	O	A	P	P	U	C	K	X	I	
T	R	I	P	O	D	L	U	S	T	T	I	C
		R	I	D	C	A	N	T	D	O	L	E
S	H	I	N	W	A	N	T	F	I	N	E	R
H	A	S	P	A	V	E	H	I	S			
A	R	E	A	S	E	V	E	R	M	O	N	T
Y	E	A	R	N	L	A	I	R	A	R	I	A
S	M	A	R	T	L	E	A	R	L	A	P	P



Dividing the Table Cover

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

MRS. High Hat—How did you come to propose to me, Alex?

Mr. High Hat—I suppose I just wanted to be different from other men.

* * * *

A comedian from Scotland was being interviewed by the editor of a London paper, and in conclusion he remarked:

"Now, just ye mark my words! If you make a joke about me being a mean man from the Highlands, I'll never borrow your newspaper again."

* * * *

"JOHN," called the nervous woman, "there's a burglar trying to get into the flat."

"I'll get up and give him the fight of his life."

"Aren't you afraid?"

"Not a bit. Any burglar who thinks this flat can hold all three of us must be a little bit of a fellow."

* * * *

MR. Faraway—I was going to call you up last evening, but I forgot your telephone number.

Professor Letherkink—It is 742. You can remember it easily by associating it with the year of Charlemagne's birth.

* * * *

"I shall never forget, when I was shipwrecked," said the sailor. "I was stranded on a distant island and found myself amongst a tribe of wild women who had no tongues!"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed one of his listeners. "However did they manage to talk?"

"They couldn't!" he replied. "That's what made them wild!"

* * * *

A city businessman sends this instance of the sort of posers with which his young hopeful beguiles his leisure hours.

"Daddy, why do you wind up a business, when you want it to stop?"

* * * *

THE village grocer was gradually losing his temper with his new boy assistant.

"Look here, my lad," he said, "for the seventh time this week I've caught you asleep in the shop. What do you mean by it?"

"Well, sir," replied the puzzled youth, pulling a much-thumbed piece of paper from his trousers' pocket, "this advertisement says that you wanted a boy to sleep on the premises."

* * * *

"BLANCHE says she hasn't seen a happy day since her marriage."

"Well, it's her own fault. She had the same change that you have now to marry me."

"DO you know anything about palmistry, Herbert?" asked a young lady of her fiance.

"Oh, not much!" he answered modestly. "Although I had an experience of hand-reading last night which might be considered remarkable. Happening to glance at the hand of a friend of mine, I at once predicted that he would presently acquire a considerable amount of money, and before he left the room he actually received a nice little sum."

"Really? How wonderful! And you told it just from his hand?"

"Yes, it had four aces in it"

* * * *

"THERE'S man outside, sir, that wants to see you about a bill you owe him. He wouldn't give his name."

"What does he look like?"

"He looks like you'd better pay it"

* * * *

HERR Hitler and Signor Mussolini sat fishing together on one side of the lake, and Mr. Chamberlain on the other. But while the British Minister caught fish after fish the two dictators could not even raise a bite.

"How do you do it, Neville?" they shouted across the water. "There don't seem to be any fish on our side."

"The fish are there all right," replied Mr. Chamberlain, "but they daren't open their mouths."

COUNSEL had been bullying a witness at great length. Once the judge had cause to reprove him.

"Haven't you been in this court before?" asked the relentless one with an air of triumph.

"No, sir."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your face seems very familiar—very familiar. Where have I seen it before?"

"I'm barman at the Cross Roads Arms, sir."

* * * *

THE teacher had told the scholars that they could ask him any questions they liked.

One boy took the opportunity to ask a number of stupid questions which exasperated the master.

"How long can a donkey live without brains, sir?" asked the boy.

The master lost his patience. "Wait and see!" he snapped.

* * * *

MAN, entering grocery store: "I want two tuna fish."

Grocer: "You'd better stick to pianos."

* * * *

THE teacher was trying to make Elsie understand subtraction and she said: "You have ten fingers, now supposing there were three missing, what would you have then?"

"No music lessons," said Elsie promptly.

"TOMMY, said the teacher, "can you quote a famous African proverb?"

After a moment's desperate thought, Tommy smiled.

"Yes, sir," he said, brightly. "The darkey's hour is just before the dawn."

* * * *

PRODUCER—"I sacked the whole orchestra last night."

"Why?"

"They absolutely spoilt the big scene. Remember the scene where the judge condemns the hero to death? Well, I told the leader to pick out a suitable tune."

"Yes?"

"When the judge put on the black cap, the darn fools played "Where Did You Get That Hat?"

* * * *

DRIVING his car over a level crossing, he had been run into by a locomotive.

When his small son was brought in to see him in bed his first words were: "Daddy, did you see the works of the engine while you were under it?"

* * * *

YOUNG Smart Alex (watching painter): "How many coats of paint do you give a door?"

Painter: "Two, my boy."

Alex (brightly): "Then, if you give it a third coat, it would be an overcoat."

Painter: "No, my lad, a waste coat."

Our Humorist At Large

"Hullo George! How many bunkers have you been in to-day?"

"Dunno! How many are there?"

"Would you mind changing this revolver for something useful. Jack and I have made it up."

"Can you drive?"

"No, mum."

"Well, look after this car for me for half an hour then."

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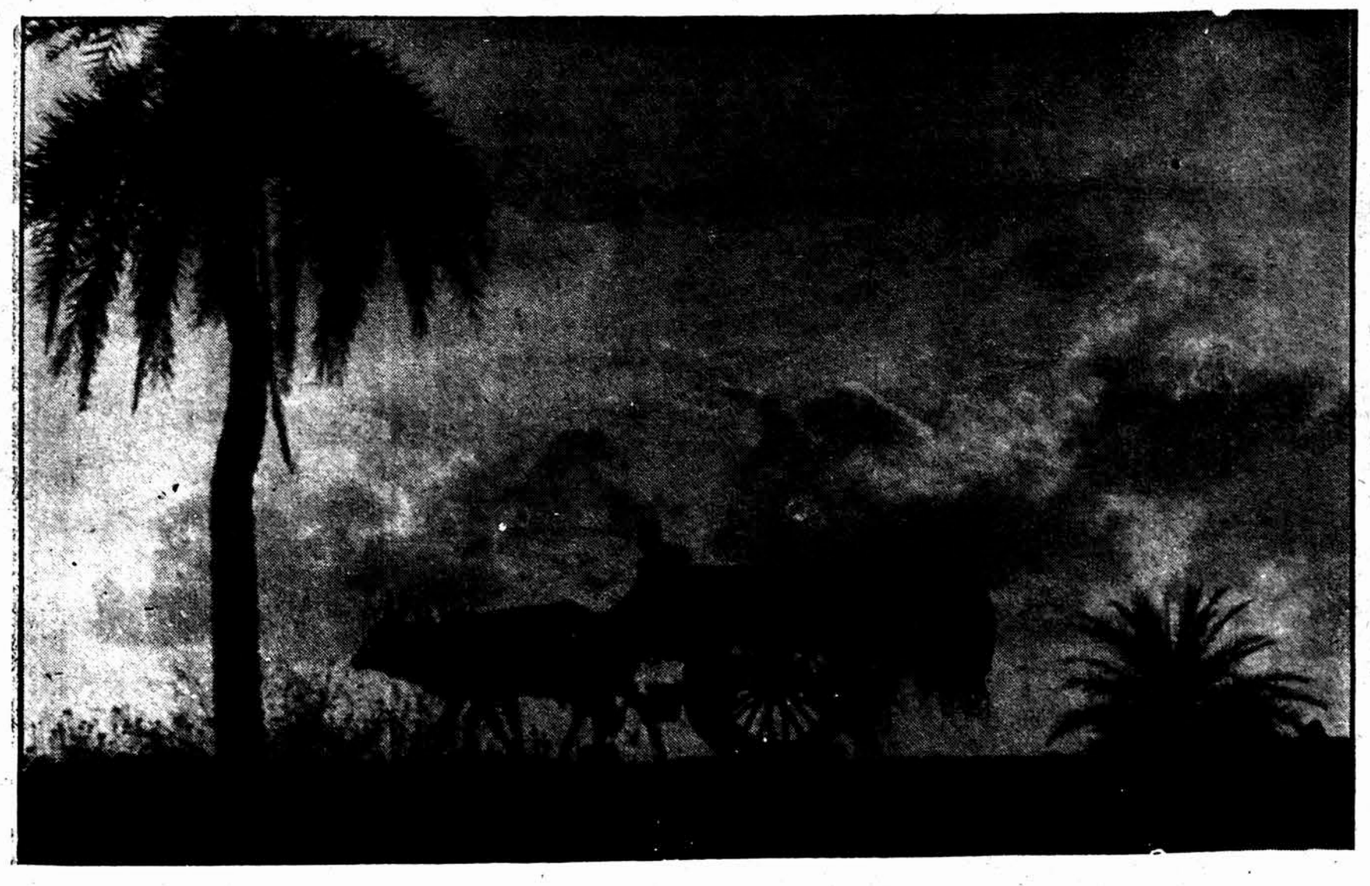
"REFLECTIONS"

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

TALASAYANAM TEMPLE, MAHABALIPURAM.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)



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"AFTER THE DAY'S TOIL"

(Photo by N. G. Shah)

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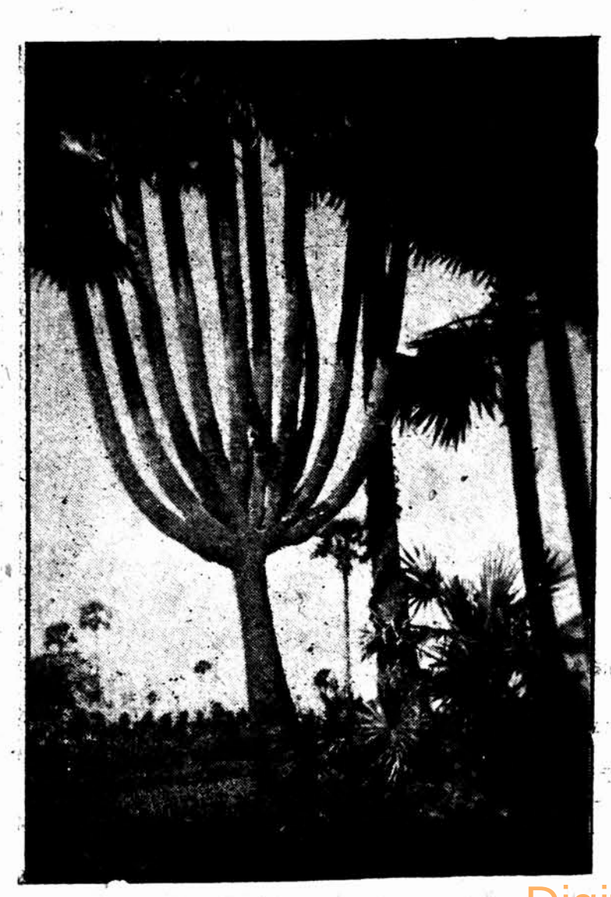

LEFT: ELEVEN BRANCHED PALM TREE, FOUND GROWING NEAR ALAMURU, EAST GODAVARI DT.

(Photo by U. Ramamurty)

★

RIGHT: ANNAMESE GIRLS IN INDO-CHINA.

(Photo by Istvan Kelen)

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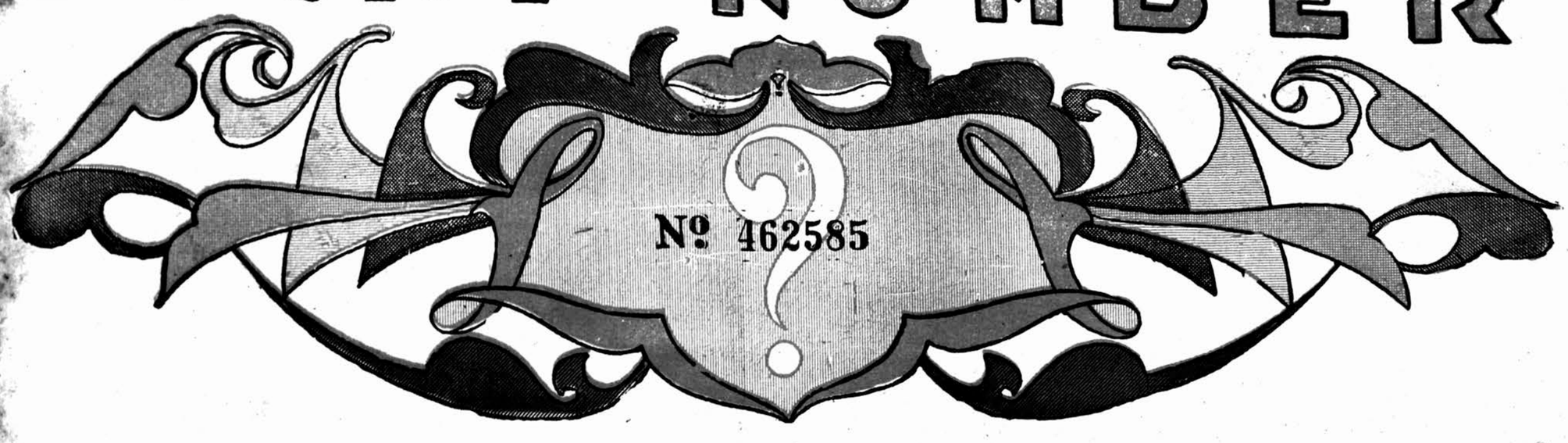

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